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ONE SHILLING.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS WELCOMED AT VICTORIA STATION BY THE KING AND QUEEN AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Prince of Wales arrived off Portsmouth on the morning of December 1, on his return from Canada and the United States. In London, he was received at Victoria Station by the King and Queen; Queen Alexandra, whose seventy-fifth birthday it was; the Queen of Norway; Princess Mary; Prince Henry; Princess Victoria; Prince Arthur of Connaught;

and the Earl of Athlone. Speaking at Portsmouth, the Prince said of his tour: "It has been for me a delightful and most valuable experience, which will influence the whole of my life. . . . I have come back from my travels greatly impressed by the value of constant personal intercourse between this country and the New World across the Atlantic."

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE poor old artistic temperament, which leads in fiction to suicide, is leading in fact to rather alarming success. A series of novels had described at length the incapacity and collapse of musicians—when a pianist became the tribune and the dictator of Poland. The case of d'Annunzio is yet more ironic and yet more inspiring. For it was his own books that were suicidal, and his own actions that answered them by being successful. He might almost be said to have had his senile decay first, and his boyish activity afterwards. He began among the tombs of the "dead city" of his own drama; he ended by alighting on the turrets of the living city of Fiume.

I fancy this contradiction is characteristic of Latins. They are realistic in theory, but they are romantic in practice; and, moreover (for this is the point), highly practical in achieving the romance. When they talk and write they are often incredulous; but the things they do are incredible. They are so vigorous that they can do even what they doubt. The strangest and most striking example, I think, is Corvantes. He wrote a whole novel to show that it was nonsense to expect any adventures in this life, when his own life had been simply crammed with adventures. He seemed to smile Spain's chivalry away, when he had actually been risking his life for that chivalry and driving its Paynim enemies away. At Lepanto he was the first to leap, sword in hand, on to the galley of the Sultan—a thing obviously out of a boy's novel-ette. The first satirist of crusading romances was one of the last crusaders. And as with the Spaniard, so it is with the Italian.

It is amusing to watch the successive stages of the attempt to prove that the Italians are not a vigorous people. It is like watching the successive attempts of speculative builders to prove that Vesuvius is not a volcano. It is necessary for their purposes to establish the great truth that Vesuvius is an exact model of Primrose Hill. They build an ornamental villa on top of it, and that is destroyed by an eruption; they build a whole suburb on top of it, and that is destroyed by an eruption; they build a Chinese pagoda and ornamental tea-house on top of it, and that is destroyed by an eruption. And all the time, after every catastrophe, the effects of the real burning lava fertilise the real fields and vineyards on the skirts of that immortal mountain. Consider the consecutive theories by which Teutonism has tried to explain away the immortality of Italy. There has been a theory in modern times—and there may have been, for all I know, a theory in early mediæval times—that the end of the Roman Empire was the end of the Roman energy. There has been since, and may have been then, a belief that when Italy became a mob of insignificant republics it became a mob of insignificant men. And in a little while the whole of human civilisation was again looking to Italy for its most supremely significant men. The drift of the Dark Ages

had broken up the Latin order into a litter of the smallest States of the world. And the smallest States of the world were already producing the greatest men of the world. Doubtless the Gothic chiefs said in those times, as their clumsy heirs and counterparts have said in our time, that the Latins had grown soft and sleepy. Doubtless the pirates said then, as the professors say now, that the Italians were a languid and ineffective people. In a century or so literature was suffering from the softness and sleepiness of Dante. In another century art had withered under the languid ineffectiveness of Michael Angelo.

Then the doctors of barbarism started to explain it away. By the beginning of the nineteenth century they were labouring at an elaborate theory by which the significance of Dante could still be reconciled with the utter insignificance of Florence, by which the greatness of Michael Angelo could be reconciled with the smallness of Italy. It was argued that all these great

an incapacity bordering on idiocy. Meanwhile, another curious thing had happened. Out of an island south of Genoa, an island basking in the sultry and sleepy Mediterranean, came a short dark man who was by profession a gunner. In two or three years he had overturned the world; he had uprooted immemorial empires from Moscow to Madrid; his single sword had shone upon the whole world like a comet—and humanity had its next experience in the incapacity and idiocy of Napoleon.

The Teutonic view that virility came only from the North got over Napoleon somehow; I really do not know how. Perhaps the Scandinavians had skated all the way to Corsica in the Ice Age. Perhaps a Corsican gentleman might have employed a trombone-player, who might have come from Germany and might have beguiled the affections of the wife of old Carlo Bonaparte. But I am sure that the professors somehow went on with the game, for they are going on with it still. They

are quite sure that the actions of d'Annunzio are merely manifestations of the Latin languor and somnolence—possibly a kind of sleep-walking. So far, the chief physical discovery they have made about him is that he is bald—a well-known mark of the Roman decadence. And if, after all, he should turn out not to be decadent, there is always the possibility of proving him not to be Italian. It is singular and significant that the syllable "unz" which occurs in the name is very similar to the German word "uns." Thus the Teutonic professors can be fairly confident of having it both ways. Which ever way they proceed they can come to the same point—a form of success not unusual with those who argue in a circle.



MR. A. J. BALFOUR INSTALLED AT CAMBRIDGE: THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE CENTRE OF A DISTINGUISHED GROUP.

Mr. Balfour was installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge on November 27, in the Senate House. A number of honorary degrees were conferred at the same time. In the group, from left to right, are: Dr. J. N. Keynes, the Registrar; Air-Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond; General Lord Byng; General Sir William Robertson; Admiral Sir Charles Madden; Dr. Giles, the Vice-Chancellor; (miss one); Mr. Balfour; (miss one); Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Jackson; Lord Walsingham; Rear-Admiral Sir Roger Keyes; Air-Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard; and Sir John Sandys, the Public Orator.—[Photograph by Scott and Wilkinson.]

men, who had every earthly appearance of being Italians, must really have been Germans. They must certainly, it was said, have been the descendants of Teutonic barbarians who had burned and ravaged in Northern Italy. When for various reasons this suggestion was not sufficient, it was urged that they might have been the sons of German soldiers hired to fight in the wars between the Northern Italian cities. Great artists and men of action were all declared illegitimate by a sweeping retrospective law. They were all declared not to be the sons of their fathers, but of some unknown mercenaries—men of the widest travel and the wildest profligacy. Leonardo da Vinci was as German as Ludendorff, because somebody thought his hair must have been yellow, and somebody thought it must have been yellow because somebody else said it was beautiful. Michael Angelo was a German because his surname contained the syllable "rot," which sounds like the German for red. The arguments were mostly of this order; but it was further emphasised, as a curiously convincing fact, that these few vigorous characters had appeared only in certain defined districts of the north. Further south, it was confidently said, there was nothing but the dregs of Latin decadence,

Whatever else recent events have shown, they have shown once more that the volcano is not an extinct volcano. Englishmen may differ about whether this energy and enterprise from the South is a force to be welcomed or a force to be resisted. But they will be very foolish indeed if they do not realise that it is a force, because they are still bemused by some old German sentiment to the effect that the Southern nations are not forcible. Personally, I should say that the resurrection of the Latin leadership was a thing to be welcomed by an Englishman on every ground, national and international. On the one hand, it is a permanent counterpoise to the mere crude numbers of the Teutonic tribes, which still threaten us—no longer with the horrors of efficiency, but rather with the horrors of anarchy. On the other side, it is the logical and legitimate winding up of the war for the salvation of the world that England should take her stand permanently as well as temporarily with that part of Europe that is really European. But at least let us make no mistake about the facts. Let us not mistake the fires of a crusade for the fireworks of a carnival; or say that a barrel of gunpowder is a barrel-organ, because it belongs to an Italian.



# THE NEW ARM IN INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE: AN AEROPLANE RAID.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



"ONE AEROPLANE HAS SAVED A WAR IN AFGHANISTAN": A TYPICAL INCIDENT IN THE HILLS DURING FRONTIER DISTURBANCES—  
TRIBESMEN TAKING COVER OR LYING FLAT.

Aircraft have proved a potent factor in dealing with recent tribal insurrections on the North-West Frontier of India. "One aeroplane," said General Seely recently in the House of Commons, emphasising the importance of the Air Service, "has saved a war in Afghanistan, and in future aeroplanes may do much more." A typical instance of their effectiveness was mentioned in a Reuter message of November 19 from Datta Khel, stating: "The recalcitrant Kazha section of the Madda Khel Waziris had occasion to-day to realise the inflexibility of British terms. At eight o'clock no reply had been received to the 24 hours' ultimatum, and within half an hour 17 aeroplanes were flying over

Ismail Khel with a full complement of bombs. They unloaded 4 tons on the recalcitrant tribesmen. The airmen descended to 300 ft., and, according to evidence received, the villages were left mere heaps of dust. . . . The bombing operations against the Waziris have been so successful that further operations will probably be unnecessary." The submission of the Waziris has since been announced. Some of the tribesmen have learnt the art of taking cover from aircraft, by hiding under rocks; and even in the open they realise that a still, prostrate figure with head covered is a difficult object to pick out from the air. One such is shown above.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## WOMAN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: THE ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST LADY MEMBER TO TAKE HER SEAT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER.



WITH HER INTRODUCERS, THE PRIME MINISTER AND MR. BALFOUR: LADY ASTOR ENTERING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO TAKE THE OATH AND HER SEAT AS M.P.

After over 600 years of exclusively masculine control, the House of Commons on December 1 had the unprecedented experience of welcoming the first woman Member to take her seat in Parliament. Naturally, the occasion aroused the deepest interest, and not only the House itself but the galleries were crowded. Both the Strangers' Gallery and the Ladies' Gallery (with the grille now gone for ever) were full of women, and two women journalists were admitted to the Press Gallery for the first time in history. Lady Astor, who was dressed in a blue tailor-made costume with a white collar and a velvet toque, advanced up the floor of the House with her introducers, Mr. Balfour on her right, and Mr. Lloyd George on her left. The only point in which the procedure observed for men was changed was the fact that she did not remove her hat. Her entrance was greeted with hearty cheers, and later

she received many congratulations. After taking the oath and signing the roll, she shook hands with the Speaker (seen on the extreme right in our drawing) and passed out of the House behind his Chair. Presently she returned and took her seat at the corner of the second bench below the gangway on the Opposition side (to the Speaker's left). She recorded her first vote against Premium Bonds. Our illustration shows the Front Ministerial Bench beyond the Table. There may be seen (between Mr. Lloyd George and the Clerk of the House) Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Bonar Law; half visible behind the Clerk, Mr. Churchill, and then, in order from left to right, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Illingworth (next but one), and the Paymaster-General.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## MATTERS OF INTEREST.

## BOLSHEVISM AND THE JEWS.

[We received the article here printed from a Russian. Comments on two points challenged by an expert on Russian affairs, to whom we showed it, follow it.]

**O** LORD, preserve me from my friends! Against my enemies I will defend myself! The men who are now fighting Bolshevism for the great cause of democracy in Russia will not be thankful to some of their sympathisers in England for the way in which these people, by their distorted communications, make the whole cause appear ridiculous. Again and again, in the daily Press and in other publications, we read that Bolshevism in Russia is a product of the Jewish mind, introduced and kept alive by Jewish agitators. We are told that Lenin's army is directed and controlled exclusively by Jewish commissaries. We are reminded that these same commissaries exercise dictatorial powers over the whole life of the country, etc. If all this were true, it would mean that for more than two years the hundred millions of Russians have been dominated by an infinitesimal group of aliens, foreign to them in religion, mentality, and methods of thought. If all this were true, it would mean that this small group of aliens has been able for more than two years to withstand the onset of the national forces, which the leaders of the anti-Bolshevist movement profess to direct.

In view of the fact that Lenin, the recognised apostle of Bolshevism, is of undisputed Russian origin and stands a head higher than the rest of his colleagues, the Jewish character of the movement he leads is not quite apparent. Then, again, can we imagine a revolutionary movement in England directed, say, by Indian thinkers and students, and successfully holding out against English patriots and their English-born leaders? There must be something wrong in the way in which the situation has been described. There must be another explanation of the fact that Bolshevism has been able to resist so long the so-called national movement; if it were simply a combat between the Russian Generals, Koltchak, Denikin, and others, and a group of Jewish intellectuals, the whole thing would have been over long ago. But what are the facts?

We are told that the majority of the Jewish population sympathise with Lenin and Trotsky. Against this it must be observed that Bolshevism has established itself really in the central parts of Russia, which, under the tyrannical régime of the Tsar's Government, have always been outside the Pale, and where the Jewish population has always been insignificant. It must be remembered that the great mass of the Jews in the Russian Empire are concentrated in the provinces of the present Polish Republic, in Lithuania, in White Russia, and in the Ukraine. It is, as a matter of fact, in these parts of the land that the influence of Bolshevism is least felt.\* In the great plain between Denikin's southern front and Moscow, the central seat of the Bolshevist hydra, there is practically no Jewish population at all. The Volga provinces and Central Asia have never had any important quota of Jews.

Further, we are told that all the Bolshevist commissaries are Jews. Now, it must be acknowledged that a certain proportion of the Bolshevist leaders are of Jewish origin. It must be taken into consideration that practically all of them have come out of foreign lands from the hot-house of the Russian emigration, into which, many years ago, they were driven by the inept, improvident policy of the Tsar's Government. These cosmopolitan exiles, although physically descended from Jewish parents, have long ago renounced all religious and racial ties, and have subjected everything to their revolutionary ideals. It must be also remarked that the terroristic, madly-bloodthirsty activities of the extreme Bolshevist action are not directed by Jews. Dzershinsky, the President of the All-Russian extreme Bolshevist action, is a Pole; the celebrated Peter the Painter is a Lett; Stasova and Jacovleva, the bloody women commissaries of Petrograd, are Russians. On the other hand, the Zionists and the Jewish Socialist Party, who always have formed the heart and soul of the Jewish masses, are and remain, anti-Bolshevist. The War Office in London knows very well that Lenin's army is officered and commanded, not by Jews, but by some of the most talented Generals of the old régime, with numerous non-Jewish officers to help them. The influence of the commissaries, great as it was in the beginning, is now on the wane, as well as that of the Soldiers' Committee, the total abolition of which by Trotsky is also reported. Since the days of the Bible there have not been many successful Jewish soldiers, for the race is not naturally a war-like one. It would be much to

the discredit of General Denikin and his friends if Lenin's army, until now unbeaten by them—in spite of the enthusiastic backing which they say they have acquired in the Russian nation—were really commanded and controlled by Jews.

Then, again, we are told that the Jews are persecuting the *bourgeoisie* and the *intelligenzia* as the most dangerous obstacle to their future domination in Russia. This resembles the exploded story of the scorpion eating its own tail. Anybody knowing Russia is naturally acquainted with the fact that in the ranks of the *bourgeoisie*, and especially in those of the *intelligenzia*, Jews have always occupied a prominent place; whilst they have been practically absent from those of the workers and peasants in Central Russia.

In a word, it is not in the interests of the Russian national movement even to pretend that the Bolshevist danger, which they have not been able to reduce these last two years, is largely a Jewish enterprise, for to every dispassionate judge of the situation this would mean that the anti-Bolshevists are singularly incompetent, and have no real backing in the nation. The fact that Jews are to a certain degree prominent in the front ranks of Bolshevism depends on their native kinetic energy, which is strung much higher than in the real Slav. For this reason, in every movement, in every party in Russia, Jews have always been to the fore. The constitutional democratic party which, in its time, played such an important part in the struggle for democratic government in Russia, had a large and active Jewish following. The Socialist revolutionary party, which is now fighting the Bolshevist tyranny in the same way as it fought the Tsar's oppression, has a great percentage of Jews amongst its active members. It was quite in the tradition of the party for the Jewish student called Kannegiesser to shoot down the Bolshevist commissary Uritsky, the tyrant of Petrograd. The girl who so nearly put Lenin out of action with her revolver was a Jewish teacher and a member of the Socialist revolutionary party. Blumenthal, who murdered the German Ambassador, Mirbach, with the idea of putting an end to the Bolshevist Germanophile policy, is a Jew, and a member of the extreme Socialist revolutionary group. And so on, and so on. Even the Monarchist party can boast men of Jewish extraction, if not of Jewish faith, in its midst. The idea that, in fighting Bolshevism, Koltchak and Denikin are really engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with Jewish oppressors, is so ridiculous that, in the name of common-sense, all talk about it ought to be stopped. The truth about Bolshevism is that it is the direct product of generations of the tyrannical régime which transformed the majority of the population into an amorphous mass, demoralised in will and conscience, open to extreme suggestions from all quarters, and incapable of any moral resistance to their attacks. Bolshevism is but a cruel, grotesque continuation of Tsarism, and must be fought by all democratic armies in Russia and abroad. If it has kept its position for such a long time, and is not even yet exterminated, it is the direct consequence of the moral and physical disorganisation of the country produced by the Monarchist tyranny. It could be successfully put down, not by baiting the Jews and by pogroms, but by the uncompromising application of democratic principles so dear to the free and freedom-loving nations of the world.

An expert on Russian affairs, to whom we showed this article, commented, with regard to "": The writer appears to have forgotten that when the Jewish Pale was abolished at the time of the Great Revolution, the Jews profited by the fact to swarm into the big cities, many of them from the districts named by the writer."

To this we have received the reply: "It is perfectly true that when the Jewish Pale was abolished after the Great Revolution a considerable number of the Jews migrated to the cities, but there were then some six-and-a-half million Jews in the Russian Empire, of whom some four-and-a-half or five millions were in the Pale. Of these, not more than one million at the outside migrated."

The other remark made by the expert was: "The writer has forgotten that three of the most influential leaders of Bolshevism—Trotsky, Zinovieff, and Litvinoff—are pure Jews."

The reply to this is: "As regards Trotsky, Zinovieff, and Litvinoff, it is certainly true that they are Jews, but apostate ones, and there are accurate statistics to show that not more than 5 per cent. of the *intelligenzia* among the Jews (and, therefore, not one per cent. of the whole Jewish population) are even apparently favourable to the extremists."

## THE TALE OF THE DRAGON OF FUNGURUME—A SPRIGHTLY RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.

**A**N attempt has just been made to make our blood run cold, by a story, which has now been the rounds of the papers, of a fearsome monster which haunts the Belgian Congo. This much we are assured by a Mr. Lepage, engaged in the construction of railways there. He affirms that the creature charged him one day in October last, while he was out hunting. While he himself was being hunted there was no time "to count his curls aright"; but later, he tells us, he examined it through binoculars. This sounds circumstantial, but one cannot avoid a suspicion that his survey was made under unfavourable conditions.

This "extraordinary monster" was, we are told, about 24 ft. long, with a long, pointed snout adorned with tusks like horns, and a short horn above the nostrils. The front feet were like those of a horse, while the hind hoofs were cloven. Finally there was a "scaly lump on the shoulders." Nothing is said of the colour of this creature, or of its height, or of the length of its legs. Yet these are all points which one would have expected to have been noted after examination through binoculars. For that examination, mark you, must have been very leisurely, if it afforded time to note that the fore-hoofs were equine, while the hind-hoofs were cloven!

After considerably waiting for these notes to be taken, the creature seems to have suddenly lost its temper, and made a wild raid into the village of Fungurume, destroying huts and killing natives. This unseemly conduct was apparently reported to the Government officials, who, strangely enough, forfard violent hands to be laid upon it, "as it was probably a relic of antiquity." The natives, in short, were told that it would be unreasonable to raise any objection to being raided and killed by "a relic of antiquity." By virtue of its lack of modernity it is to have full licence to lay waste the whole of the Belgian Congo if it is so minded! Not even De Rougemont's flying wombats surpass this wonderful animal in interest. But, to be plain, we no more believe in the one than the other. And probably, if the truth were known, neither does Mr. Lepage himself. He is, perhaps, awaiting the newspapers at his lonely station with keenness to gather the results of his rather crude joke!

The "Head of the Port Elizabeth Museum" is reported to have said that the story of this creature comes from a wild, trackless region of swamps and marshes, where it is possible a few primeval monsters may survive. This statement must be taken very cautiously; for it is probably a very highly-coloured version of what the Head of the Port Elizabeth Museum actually said. It is in the highest degree improbable that he would lend any support whatever to the suggestion that specimens of the great lizard of Tendagoroo still survive, even in the wildest recesses of Africa. This is the creature, it will be remembered, which was so vividly described by Sir Ray Lankester in these columns in July last, and a restoration of which embellished a recent issue of this paper. Nor is it in the least more likely that any lesser member of this tribe survives.

No land mammals which have ever lived even approached a length of twenty-four feet. Some of the whales of to-day, of course, may even exceed one hundred feet in length, but whales are not likely to be encountered even in the swampiest of marshes. That we have now exhausted every possible chance of surprises in the form of new and aberrant types of mammals in Africa, is more than the prudent man would care to say. "Never prophesy till you know." The okapi and the pigmy hippopotamus will suffice to serve as warnings to the rash. It is possible that this story is but an exaggeration of a fit of fury on the part of a wounded hippopotamus, or even a wart-hog. Not even a moderate sized dinosaur would have laid waste villages and slain natives, for these creatures were sluggish vegetarians.

Long ages before *Gigantosaurus* appeared in Africa, there lived on that continent carnivorous reptiles which have, for us, an exceeding interest; for they were of the stock which gave rise to the mammals. Their remains are found to-day in what is known as the Karoo formation. But these were pigmies compared with the twenty-four foot monster!

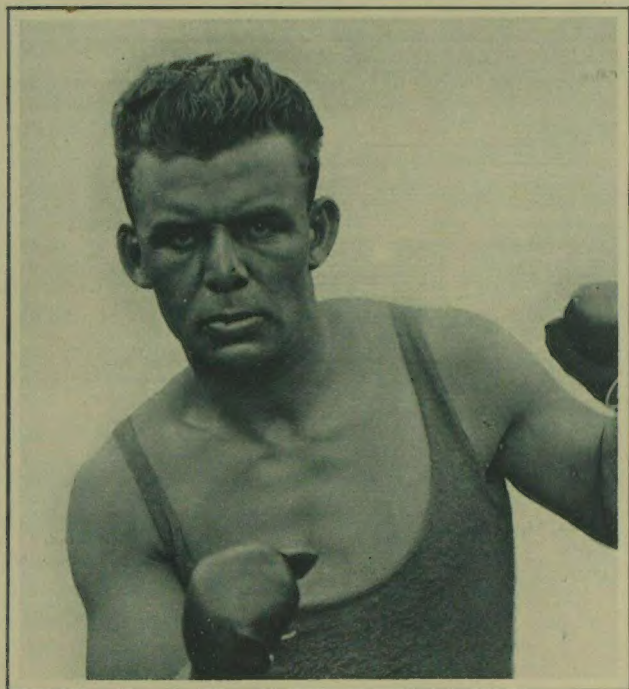
When next this "relic of antiquity" takes it into its head to "run amok," we trust the Governors of the Belgian Congo will offer large rewards for its capture—dead or alive.

W. P. PYCAFT.

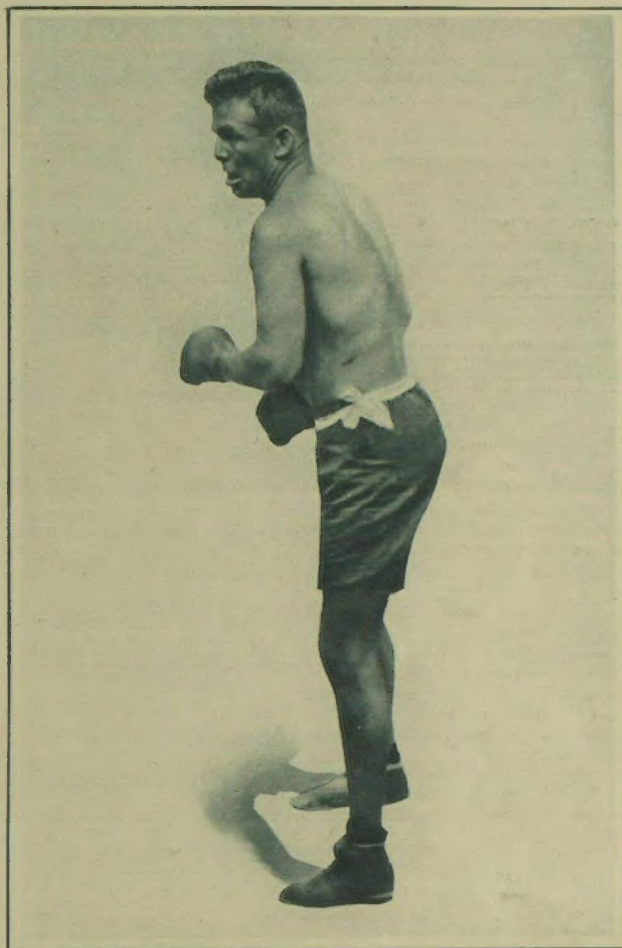


# A SPORT THAT INTERESTS ALL SOCIETY: THE GREAT BOXING MATCH.

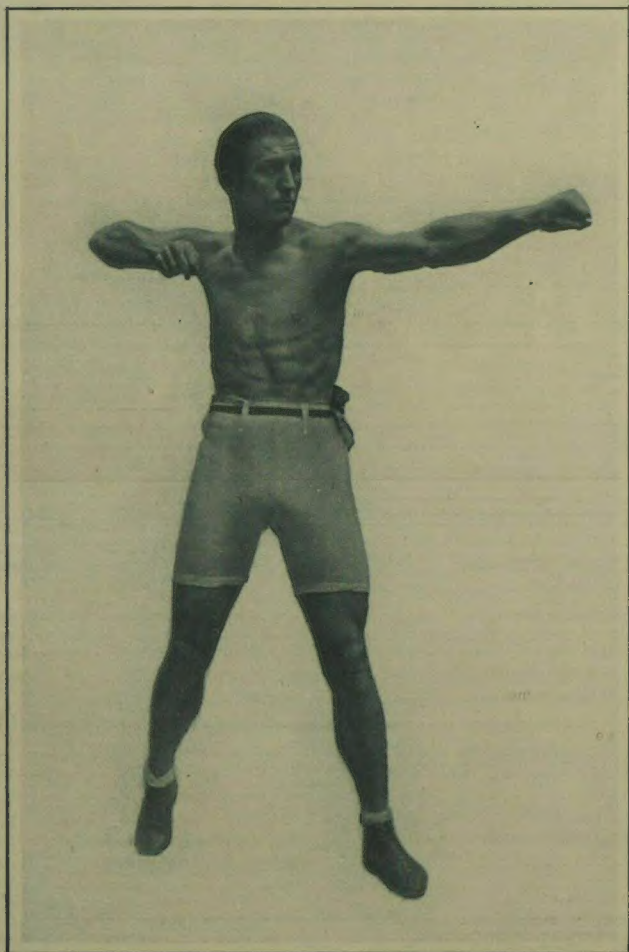
PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. R. AND PAUL BERGER.



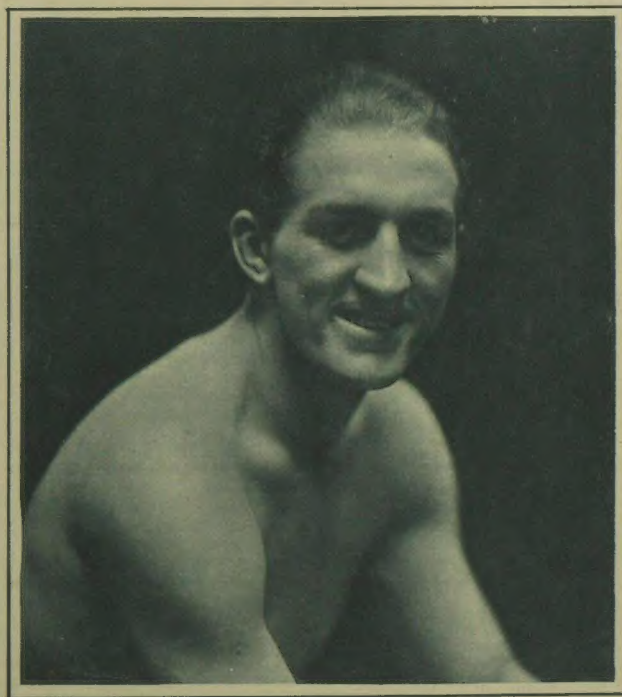
THE ENGLISH HEAVY-WEIGHT WHO MET CARPENTIER: JOE BECKETT.



"SO STRONG AND SO GRIM A FIGHTER": JOE BECKETT.



THE FRENCH HEAVY-WEIGHT WHO MET BECKETT: CARPENTIER.



CARPENTIER'S SMILE: THE FAMOUS BOXER, GEORGES CARPENTIER.

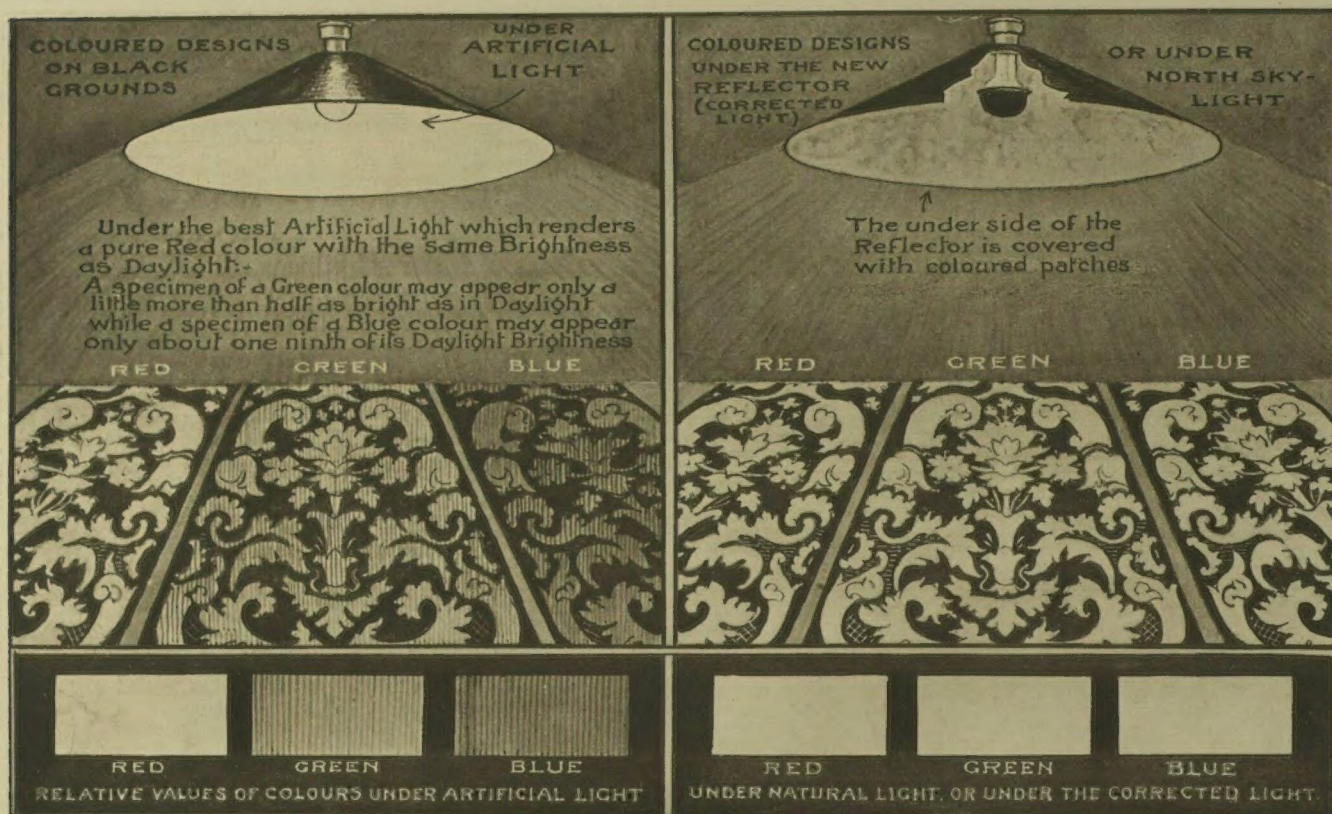
Boxing as a sport has risen greatly in public estimation of late years, owing, no doubt, to its having proved so valuable an exercise, both physically and morally, for soldiers and sailors during the war. Now all Society is interested in it. The great boxing match between the English and French heavy-weights, Joe Beckett, of Southampton, and Georges Carpentier, fixed for December 4 at the Holborn Stadium, aroused enormous enthusiasm. The two men are of almost equal age, Beckett being 25 years and 7 months old, and Carpentier 25 years and 10 months. A few days before the

meeting their respective measurements were given as follows: Weight—B., 13 st. 2 lb.; C., 12 st. 2 lb. Height—B., 5 ft. 10 in.; C., 5 ft. 9½ in. Reach—B., 71½ in.; C., 69 in. Chest—B., 42½ in.; C., 40½ in. Waist—B., 31 in.; C., 29½ in. Thigh—B., 24 in.; C., 22½ in. Calf—B., 15½ in.; C., 15½ in. Neck—B., 16½ in.; C., 15½ in. Biceps—B., 15½ in.; C., 12 in. Fore-arm—B., 13 in.; C., 11 in. Thus, Beckett had the advantage in weight and strength, while Carpentier relied on his science and speed of foot-work. Special photographs of the actual fight will appear in our next issue.



**Artificial Light as Daylight: Colours Retain their Values under the Sheringham Reflector.**

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



AN INVENTION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO ALL COLOUR INDUSTRIES AND IN SURGERY: A WELL-KNOWN ARTIST'S DISCOVERY PERFECTED BY SCIENTISTS—THE SHERINGHAM REFLECTOR (RIGHT) OVER AN ELECTRIC BULB JAPANNED BLACK BELOW TO THROW ITS LIGHT UPWARD.

**THE SHERINGHAM "DAYLIGHT."**

By H. D. TURING.

A NEW form of artificial lighting which has aroused widespread interest was recently shown before the Society of Illuminating Engineers. It is the invention of Mr. George Sheringham, the artist and designer, and consists of a device for producing daylight artificially. One does not often connect artists with mechanical invention, and Mr. Sheringham has been known hitherto by his decorative work on silk, fans, and panels, which has given him a place of his own among lovers of the beautiful in colour design. But, properly considered, it is not surprising that the invention of artificial daylight should have been conceived by the brain of an artist, for his work lies in the world of colour, and light is colour. The significance of this simple scientific fact is too often lost sight of in considering the problem of lighting and illumination. One is so accustomed to regard paints and pigments, dyes and stains as being "colours" that it is often forgotten that, in reality, these are simply materials that reflect a particular coloured light or a combination of coloured lights—that the colour itself is not in the material, but in the light that shines on it.

It is in this that daylight differs so widely from artificial light. Daylight, the clear white light of a north window beloved of artists on account of its comparatively unvarying value, consists of rays of light of all colours mixed in a certain proportion. Artificial light contains, it is true, all these colours, but the quantity of red and yellow rays exceeds so much the blues and violets that our dyes and pigments, when examined under it, take on a totally different hue as compared with their appearance in daylight.

The problem, then, which Mr. Sheringham set himself to solve was how to obtain a light which reduced the red and yellow rays of artificial light, and increased the blue and violet rays which form such a notable

feature of daylight when viewed through the spectro-scope. That he has done so, no one who has seen the apparatus can doubt. Under the new light, blues and greens shine out as brilliantly as the reds, instead of being diminished to about one-ninth and one-half respectively, as is the case when viewed under an ordinary electric bulb. Delicate gradations of greys and blues become easily apparent, and "navy" blue loses that black appearance which it takes on under artificial light, and is seen again in its true colour. Yellows again, the finer shades of which are so difficult to distinguish that many artists find it necessary to keep them on a separate palette when painting in the evening, can be distinguished as easily as in bright daylight, a point which will appeal strongly to artists, who so often find the hours of daylight too short for the work that has to be crowded into them. The most extraordinary changes, too, are found in the purples and violets, which lose that distressing red tinge that so mars their splendour; and white, a colour which by its very nature can never be seen under artificial light, shows itself again in its intrinsic beauty—a most convincing proof of the reality of the change which this invention has effected in artificial lighting.

The apparatus itself consists of a shade, on the under surface of which is a coloured design, carefully worked out in accordance with a mathematical formula. The light from an electric bulb is thrown on to this surface in such a manner that all the rays strike the shade and are diffused into the surrounding atmosphere. The transformation into "daylight" is effected by the nature, proportion, and grouping of the colours, which have the effect of absorbing the excess rays from the red end of the spectrum and apparently reinforcing (for, be it noted, colour is only a sensation of the optical nerve; the actual number of rays cannot, of course, be

increased) those rays found towards the violet end, in which artificial light is so deficient.

The apparatus, in a simple form, was first worked out and used by the inventor in his own studio during the autumn of 1918. Later, it was shown to Major Klein, adviser in colour physics to the Calico Printers Association, and formerly head of the experimental department of the Camouflage School, who immediately grasped its importance as a factor in our colour industries. As has been said, the device was, and is, a simple one; but a great amount of work remained to be done in scientifically testing, adjusting, and improving the apparatus before its claims could be considered proved. Mr. L. C. Martin, of the Optical Department of the Imperial College of Science, was approached, and has been at work for many months in conjunction with Major Klein on the perfecting of the invention. That the device has been brought to its present state of efficiency and "balance" has been due largely to the indefatigable work of these two collaborators.

As to the uses to which the invention can be put, a few words will suffice. Artists, the quality of whose work depends in a great measure on the quality of their light, to whom a light which shows "false" colours is only one degree better than no light at all, will doubtless welcome it with enthusiasm—indeed, there are indications that the art schools of to-day are as well aware of its possibilities as the colour craftsmen of commerce, but it is among the latter, the colour printers, the wall-paper manufacturers, the dye works, the textile trade, all that intricate mass of interdependent industries into which colour enters, who now depend upon daylight for that matching and grading of colours which is the very keynote of their success—it is among these that Mr. Sheringham's invention will make its strongest and most lasting appeal.



# IN ENGLAND AND THE U.S.A.: PRINCELY AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY 'C.N., ALPIERI, I.N.A., AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE YOUNGEST M.P.: THE HON. ESMOND HARMSWORTH (LEFT, IN FUR COLLAR) BEING CONGRATULATED BY SUPPORTERS AFTER HIS ELECTION.



THE WALL GAME AT ETON: THE TWO CAPTAINS—(L. TO R.) MR. M. J. BABINGTON SMITH (COLLEGERS) AND MR. I. J. PITMAN (OPPIDANS).



PRINCESS MARY AT THE Y.W.C.A. HEADQUARTERS, MORLEY HALL: ACCEPTING A CUP OF TEA FROM A GIRL "CAMPER."

Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, only surviving son of Lord Rothermere, and nephew of Lord Northcliffe, was returned, as a Unionist, in the by-election in Thanet, with a majority of 2653 over the Liberal candidate, Capt. W. J. West. Mr. Harmsworth, who is only 21, is the youngest Member of the House of Commons. He was educated at Eton, and obtained a commission in the Royal Marine Artillery in 1917. After the Armistice he was appointed by the Prime Minister as A.D.C. at the Peace Conference in Paris.—Princess Mary visited the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association, at Morley Hall, George Street, Hanover Square, on the evening of November 29, when a



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON: H.R.H. LEAVING, AFTER PLACING A WREATH ON THE TOMB.



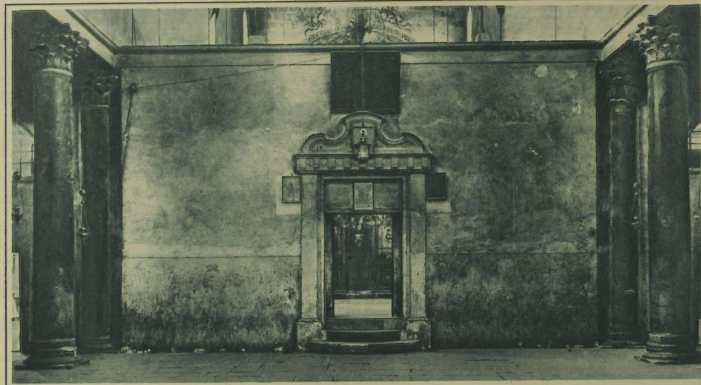
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN WASHINGTON: CONFERRING BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR WAR SERVICES UPON U.S. AND OTHER ALLIED OFFICERS.

rally was held of girls who had spent their holidays in Y.W.C.A. camps last summer. Eight camps were represented, and a typical tent was in charge of two girls dressed in the costume of the posters used to announce the camps.—The Prince of Wales, during his visit to Washington, motored over on November 13 to George Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon, 15 miles down the Potomac, and placed a wreath upon it. On the same day, at Belmont House, where he stayed, he bestowed British war-service decorations on a number of distinguished American and other Allied officers. Among those present were General Pershing and Mr. Baker, U.S. Secretary for War.

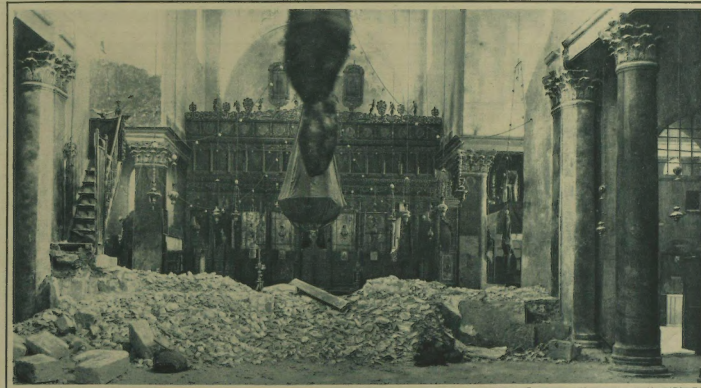


# BUILT TO KEEP OUT ANIMALS: A BARRIER REMOVED IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY AT BETHLEHEM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT JERUSALEM.



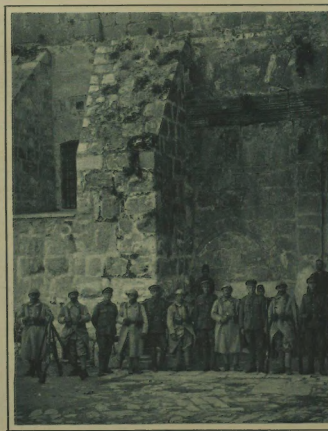
AS IT WAS BEFORE REMOVAL: THE GREAT SCREEN OF MASONRY WHICH SHUT OFF THE CHOIR IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.



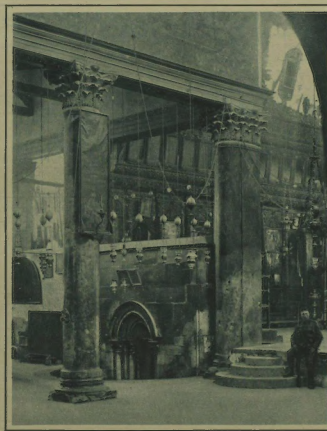
IN PROCESS OF DEMOLITION BY THE GREEKS: THE SCREEN DURING REMOVAL REVEALING THE CHOIR BEYOND.



AFTER REMOVAL OF THE SCREEN: THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH SINCE TAKEN OF THE CHURCH.



ON GUARD AT THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY: BRITISH AND FRENCH SOLDIERS AT BETHLEHEM.



A DUTY PERFORMED UP TO 1916 BY TURKISH TROOPS: A BRITISH GUARD IN THE CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY.



SHOWING THE SILVER STAR ALIGNED TO MARK THE EXACT SPOT OF THE NATIVITY: A BRITISH GUARD IN THE GROTTA.

The removal of the stone wall in front of the altar and choir in the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem is not only a decided improvement, but a welcome sign of the times. This ancient church, portions of which are said to be over 1200 years old, is built over the alleged birthplace of Christ. Here worship the different Christian sects—Greeks, Latins, Armenians, Copts, and so on. The building is partitioned out between them, the Greeks occupying the largest and oldest part. Their church is famed for its four rows of monolithic columns, two on each side of the central nave, which are said to have come from Herod's Temple at Jerusalem. But the beautiful transept, where are situated the altar and the choir, was hidden from the main body of the church by an ugly stone wall. It was erected by the Greeks in 1842 to keep animals from wandering into the more sacred part of the building. The Turks, who had

little respect for the Christian holy places, would drive their animals into the church and stable them there, despite the protests of the pilgrims. As the Greeks now no longer fear any similar intrusion from the Turks, they decided to have the wall removed, and the work was carried out under the supervision of two British architects, Major Richmond and Mr. Ashken. Right up to the coming of the British, Turkish troops were always on guard both in the church and also in the grotto, where a silver star marks the alleged spot of the Nativity. As will be seen by our photographs, the guard to-day is British. It is interesting to record that the draperies in the grotto were a gift from the late Imperial Family of Russia. The hanging lamps seen in the same photograph (lower right hand) belong to the different sects which share the church among them.



## THE FIRST BRITISH WOMAN TO SIT IN PARLIAMENT:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPEAIGHT, PHOTOPRESS, FARRINGTON



WITH HER SON BY HER FIRST MARRIAGE, MR. R. G. SHAW, AND HER FIVE CHILDREN  
BY VISCOUNT ASTOR: LADY ASTOR, M.P.



LISTENING TO ONE OF HER DEFEATED OPPONENTS:  
LIBERAL CANDIDATE (SPEAKING)



LADY ASTOR'S BALCONY SPEECH: ADDRESSING  
AT PLYMOUTH



LADY ASTOR SPEAKING AFTER HER ELECTION: (LEFT TO RIGHT) VISCOUNT ASTOR, MR. W. T. GAY  
(THE LABOUR CANDIDATE), LADY ASTOR, AND MR. ISAAC FOOT (HOLDING HAT).

There was tremendous enthusiasm in the Guildhall Square at Plymouth on November 28 when it was announced that Lady Astor, the Coalition Unionist candidate, had been returned at the head of the poll with a majority of 5203 over the Labour candidate, and a majority of 1064 over the Labour and Liberal candidates taken together, and that she would thus enter the House of Commons as the first woman Member to take her seat in Parliament. On another page we illustrate the scene in the House when she was introduced by the Premier and Mr. Balfour. Lady Astor has been married twice. She is a daughter of Col. C. D. Langhorne, of Mirador, Greenwood, Virginia, U.S.A.; and as Miss Nancy Langhorne she became the

## LADY ASTOR'S EPOCH-MAKING VICTORY AT PLYMOUTH.

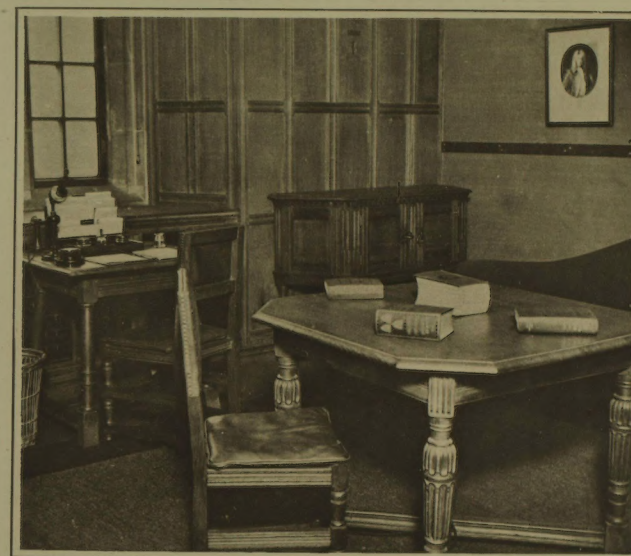
PHOTO CO., SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



LADY ASTOR NEXT TO MR. ISAAC FOOT, THE  
AFTER THE POLL WAS DECLARED.



A CROWD OUTSIDE THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB  
AFTER HER ELECTION.



SET APART FOR LADY ASTOR AND ANY OTHER WOMEN MEMBERS: THE ROOM AT THE HOUSE  
OF COMMONS FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GENERAL SEELY AS UNDER-SECRETARY FOR AIR.



DRAWN IN TRIUMPH THROUGH PLYMOUTH AFTER HER ELECTION: LADY ASTOR (IN DARK  
DRESS) IN HER CARRIAGE, ACCLAIMED BY THE CROWD.

wife of the late Mr. Robert Gould Shaw. After his death she married, in 1906, Viscount Astor, known, before he recently succeeded to the peerage on his father's death, as Major Waldorf Astor. He was M.P. for Plymouth from 1910 until he went to the Upper House, and has had the unique experience of being succeeded in the Commons by his wife. In our first photograph Lady Astor is seen with her eldest son (by her first husband), Mr. R. G. Shaw, and her five children by Lord Astor—namely, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor (born 1907), the Hon. Phyllis Nancy Astor (b. 1909), the Hon. Francis David Langhorne Astor (b. 1912), the Hon. Michael Langhorne Astor (b. 1916), and the Hon. John Jacob Astor (b. 1918).



## THE WEBER COLLECTION OF GREEK COINS.

IT is thought by many that the taste for Greek coins is one that needs to be acquired. But no one who has a feeling for the subtler forms of the arts of antiquity—no one, for instance, who can appreciate the beauty of a Greek gem, or the refinement of a Greek vase—finds difficulty in seeing the fascination of Greek coins. To those who despise works of art which are small, or not always in brand-new condition, they do not appeal; but then such people, when they suppose themselves to be admiring a work of art, are really conscious only of its unessentials—its size and its superficial qualities. Our illustrations represent some of the coins acquired by the British Museum from the great collection which was formed by the late Sir Hermann Weber, M.D., and is now in course of dispersion. A special Government grant, with the help of the National Art Collections Fund and of one or two friends of the Museum, has secured some of the most important of the coins for the nation; some have had to be sacrificed, and most of these will find their way to America and Paris, and also by devious routes, doubtless, to Germany; while yet remain others which may, after all, be saved for England, if only private munificence can be brought to realise in time the importance of the occasion.

Sir Hermann was a student, not merely a collector. The mass of his collection consisted of pieces very useful to the scholar in classifying and working out the history of a coinage. But it takes a specialist to appreciate that kind of coin. Sir Hermann loved beautiful coins, and ensued them. Nor did he despise rarities. The fine gold coins struck in the fourth century B.C. at Lampsacus, in north-west Asia Minor, have the merit of combining real beauty with excessive rarity. The Lampsacene citizens realised the opportunity which a wide currency gave them of showing the quality of their artists. Instead of doing as most States have done from antiquity to the present day, and using a uniform device for a long period, they relegated their city arms (the fore-part of a winged horse) to the reverse of the coin, and changed the type of the other side with every issue. Thus, ranging over about fifty years, we have a brilliant series of little reliefs which, for those who have eyes to see, are fit to compare with the best Greek relief sculpture of the first half of the fourth century. The composition of Victory sacrificing a ram (Fig. 1), and the heads of the goddess Hera (Fig. 2), of Dionysus crowned with ivy (Fig. 6), and of Hecate, identified by a torch, of which a trace is visible behind her shoulder (Fig. 5), give some indication of the level to which these coins rise. Another city in the same district was Cyzicus, which controlled the local tunny fishery. The tunny, therefore, was adopted as the city arms; but it did not lend itself to design, so the Cyzicenes merely placed it in a subordinate position beside the types of their coins, which, like the Lampsacene, they changed with every issue. These coins were made of gold heavily alloyed with silver, and had an international circulation. Some of the types rival those of Lampsacus in beauty; those which we illustrate, an eagle and a lioness (Figs. 3 and 4) are good examples of Greek treatment of animal forms. Lampsacus and Cyzicus are forgotten now; but Smyrna, to which we come next, still flourishes. It may have been one of the first places where the Ionian Greeks issued coins in the seventh century, but that is uncertain. It was destroyed by the Lydians about B.C. 585, and history has very little to say of it from that time until it was restored after the days of Alexander the Great. Yet

that it had some substantial importance is clear from the coin of early fourth-century style, with a severe head of Apollo and a graceful lyre (Figs. 8, 9). Unique of its kind, this piece fills a gap in our historical records, showing that the city must have risen from its ruins some hundred years before King Lysimachus restored it. Before we leave Asia Minor we must mention the splendid coin of Cnidus (Fig. 7), secured with the help of the National Art Collections Fund. Greek coin engravers of the finest period were too original to copy other works of art, yet such a masterpiece as the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles could not but inspire them. Something of the Praxitelean quality is seen in the head on this coin. Inspired by some good model, again, is the head of the heroine Britomartis on the coin of Chersonesus, a forgotten town on the north coast of Crete (Fig. 10). This is the only extant specimen of the only really fine coin produced by this town. Like many small places, it seems to have employed a good artist, perhaps a foreigner, to start its coinage, and left the remainder of the issues to local talent, with deplorable results. Very different in style, and

blood and fire in 408. The female figure on the smaller coin, the nymph, personifying the locality, pouring a sacrifice (Fig. 15), is full of the charm of archaic Greek art of the fifth century, in spite of the excessive size of her hand. The same nymph on the larger coin (Fig. 14) is equally typical of that combination of severity and grace which we associate with that period, and which compensates for technical faults in drawing and the like. The remarkable feature is the way in which her drapery is studied, betraying a consciousness of its possibilities without any trace of academicism, such as one might find in a similar subject at the end of the century. On the other side of this coin (Fig. 11) is the hero Pelops in his chariot; why he appears here is not known, unless he carries some allusion to the Olympic Games, of which he was the founder, and in which in 472 a Himeræan won a famous victory. Our last coin (Figs. 13, 16) comes from Thurium, in Southern Italy. Founded by the Athenians in 443, it rose to great prosperity. The Athenians, who for commercial reasons never allowed their own artists a free hand on the coinage of Athens, showed what they could do with the

head of their patron goddess on the Thurian coins. This coin, dating from the first half of the fourth century, is one of the finest examples of fully developed, rich, but not over-florid Attic art. The stream on which the city stood is personified (according to the Greek mythological convention) by the charging bull on the reverse, a masterpiece of naturalistic treatment; the little fluttering bird at his feet, perhaps the mark of the engraver, offers a charming contrast to his savage force. The fish below reminds us that he is a river-bull.

Greek coins teach us much; but one of the most striking of their lessons is conveyed by the fact that, although they were issued by the authority of the State, there is seldom, even at the period when Greek art was at its nadir—and some Greek coins can be very bad—any trace of official tendency to check an artist's imagination. The coinage of Athens itself is the exception which proves the rule. But take a coin struck at Selinus in Sicily. (It is not from the Weber Collection, but will illustrate our point.) The health of the city suffered from the malaria of the neighbouring marshes. By cutting new channels for the local streams the evil was cured. This was thought worthy of commemoration on the coinage. On one side we see Apollo and Artemis in a car; Artemis drives, while the sun-god discharges his arrows, the health-giving rays of the sun which dispel the marsh mists. On the other side the youthful river-god Selinus sacrifices at the altar of Health. Behind him is a figure of a river-bull on a pedestal, apparently a monument to the river whose course had been rudely diverted by the engineering expert. All this, and more, is rendered with spirit and fancy on a piece smaller than a penny.

We have had space to mention but a handful of the coins acquired on this occasion by the Museum. It is a great accession to the artistic and historical treasures of the nation. It is no secret that the Government grant reached five figures. But much more remains to be done. The appeal of the Keeper of the Coin Department at the Museum has brought in some generous supplementary contributions; but we have it on the best authority that he is anything but satisfied, and that the most modest subscriptions have their effect.



ACQUIRED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM: GREEK COINS FROM THE WEBER COLLECTION.

Part of the splendid collection of Greek coins made by the late Sir Hermann Weber has been acquired for the British Museum, partly by a Government grant, and partly by the private generosity of Mrs. Ernest Schuster, Dr. F. Parkes Weber, Mr. W. H. Woodward, and others. It is hoped to obtain further coins from the collection for the Museum. Those here illustrated (reading from left to right and beginning at the top) are: First row—Gold Coins: (1) and (2) Lampsacus (fourth century B.C.): Victory sacrificing a ram; and Hera; (3) and (4) Cyzicus: eagle; and lioness standing on a tunny-fish; (5) and (6) Lampsacus: Hecate, and Dionysus. Second row—Silver Coins: (7) Cnidus: Aphrodite; (8) and (9) Old Smyrna: Apollo, and lyre; (10) Chersonesus, in Crete: Britomartis. Third row—Silver Coins: (11) Himeræ: Pelops in car; (12) Gelas, king of the Edonians: herdsman and oxen; (13) Thurium: Athens. Fourth row—Silver Coins: (14) and (15) Himeræ: nymph, and nymph sacrificing; (16) Thurium: river-bull.

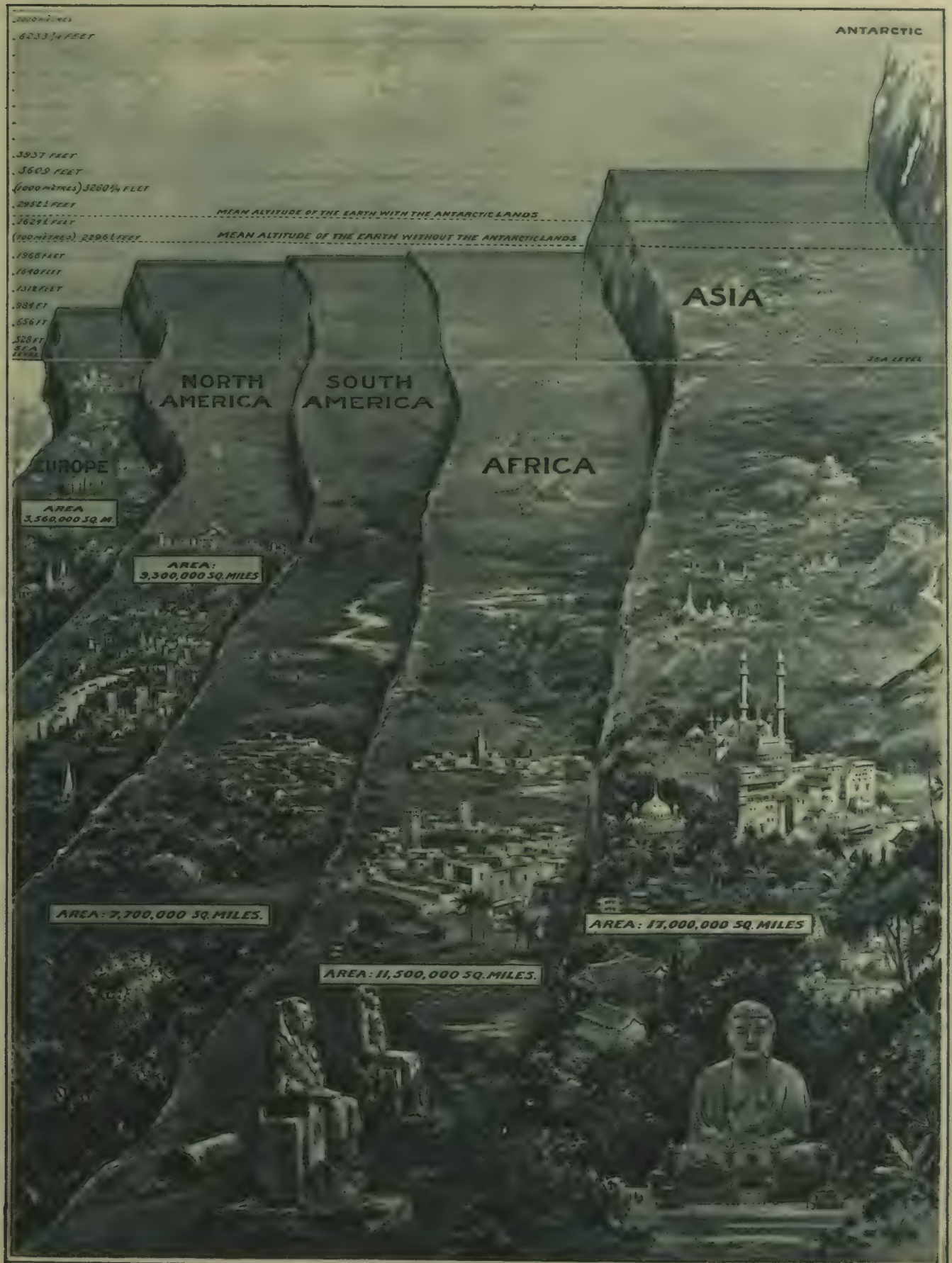
attractive rather because of its rude sincerity and unquestionably native flavour, is the coin of Gelas, King of a half-barbarous Macedonian tribe, the Edonians, about 500 B.C. (Fig. 12). The herdsman, like the two oxen which he guides, is treated with an unsophisticated rustic vigour which contrasts curiously with what one knows of the art of the town-dwelling pure Greeks of the time.

Passing over the coinage of the States of Greece proper, in which the collection is rich—but we have not space for everything—we illustrate a few coins from the Greek colonies in Southern Italy and Sicily. Two of them are from Himeræ, the city on the north coast of that island, near which the Carthaginian army suffered disaster in B.C. 480, on the same day, legend said, on which the Persian fleet was routed at Salamis. These coins belong to the period of prosperity which lasted from that great event until the Carthaginians took their revenge with



# "SOUTH" AND "EXCELSIOR": THE "TOWERING" ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON. (COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)



THE STAIRWAY OF THE CONTINENTS: AN ESTIMATE, BASED ON METEOROLOGICAL CALCULATIONS, OF THE RELATIVE AVERAGE HEIGHT OF THE ANTARCTIC LAND COMPARED WITH ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

Interest in the Antarctic has just been revived by the publication of Sir Ernest Shackleton's book, "South," describing the latest and most thrilling of his South Polar Expeditions, that of 1914 to 1917. Our diagram here illustrates a theory put forward since his previous exploration voyage, the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-9, by M. Lucien Rudaux in "La Nature," estimating the average height above sea-level of the different continents. Australia, which does not appear in the diagram, is given as the same as

Europe. The estimated average height of the Antarctic continent, which towers above the rest on this theory, is based on meteorological calculations made by a German scientist, Professor W. Meinardus. He concluded that "the mean height of the mass must be about 2000 metres." The marginal scale in the upper left-hand corner of our diagram is divided into sections of 100 metres (hektometres), but the figures are in English feet. The areas of the continents are also indicated.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

IN "SOUTH" (Heinemann; 25s. net), by Sir Ernest Shackleton, C.V.O., we have one of the most amazing stories of tremendous dangers overcome or evaded which has ever been written. It is, of course, the history of the Shackleton Expedition (1914-1917) to the Antarctic regions, which had for its main object the crossing of the South Polar continent from sea to sea. After the conquest of the South Pole by Amundsen, a few days in advance of the British expedition under the immortal Scott, no other great incentive remained to draw men into the ice-ridden Antarctic fastnesses guarded by so perilous a zone of tempestuous seas. Sir Ernest Shackleton's attempt at the transit of what must be seen from Mars as a broad, unchanging snow-cap (not like the appearing and disappearing white patches, which may be a frozen and precipitated atmosphere, at the Martian poles) was a somewhat disastrous failure. But, as the leader says in his Preface, it has added to the history of exploration in high latitudes "chapters . . . of high adventure, strenuous days, lonely nights, unique experiences, and, above all, of unflinching determination, supreme loyalty, and generous self-sacrifice" which are worthy of remembrance even at a time when men's minds are filled with thoughts of victory gained by the *funera nefundera* of whole nations. The heroic deaths of Scott and his companions, coming on the eve of the world-war, were a bright omen—an omen ignored by Germany—that the vitality of our race, its capacity for service and self-sacrifice, for daring and endurance, had not been frittered away in the long years of a luxurious peacetime. And the very fact that the Shackleton Expedition ever set sail at all was a proof (if any of our enemies had thought to note it) of that calm confidence in the supremacy of British sea-power over possible and impossible rivals which is perhaps the deepest instinct of this island-people. On Aug. 4, 1914, when the *Endurance* lay off Margate, Sir Edward went aboard and mustered all hands, telling them he proposed to send a telegram to the Admiralty offering the ship, the ship's stores, and, if they agreed, the whole crew, for the service of King and country. All hands at once agreed, and the telegram was sent. There were enough trained and experienced men aboard to man a destroyer. Within an hour a laconic wire was received from the Admiralty saying "Proceed." So the expedition proceeded, and returned in time for all its members, who had come unscathed through the dangers of the Antarctic, to take their places in the world-wide circuit of fighting by land and by sea, and in many cases to fall in battle. That single-word telegram from the Admiralty will always be remembered as one of the brief, momentous utterances of English history which reveal the secret sources of the national strength. So the little brotherhood of explorers carried on, finding lack of war news their worst worry, and added to innumerable far-flung memorials of the race not only—

Marching cenotaphs of emerald ice  
High in the long Antarctic day,

but also more than one cross in the serried array that extends from the Channel to the Alps.

It is impossible to give even a bald catalogue of the perilous experiences of the crew of the *Endurance*, the beautiful ship seen in the coloured frontispiece (produced from a colour photograph by Mr. F. Hurley), dressed in her new suit of sails, and voyaging "in the pride of her youth" through waves breaking in rose-white foam. She survived the open dangers of the dismal Weddell Sea, and was then frozen in, to pass the winter in hopes of a happy release at last. The chronicler of these first adventures uses his powerful and picturesque style to give us many a moving picture of life among the pack ice. The quaint, bowing penguins

were often there to lend an illusion of human company to the desolate scene. Every sailorman who has seen these mild creatures on their native flocks is a bit annoyed to think that their claim to possess souls was challenged by certain ecclesiastical authorities in M. Anatole France's famous fantasy—an essay in irony which stands midway between "Gulliver's Travels" and "Erewhon." The sleigh-dogs provided interludes of low-comedy. The crew bore the tedium and vague terrors of the long Antarctic night with the same humour and high spirits which made life in the trenches bearable half a world away. But, when the Antarctic spring came and the ice-quakes began, the very life of the *Endurance* was threatened. We have surprising impressions of the strange scenes among the moving ice. To quote but one descriptive passage—

Frost-smoke from opening cracks was showing in all directions during Oct. 6. It had the appearance in one place of a great prairie fire, rising from the surface and getting

must work at such terrible moments. Only two pounds of personal gear could be allowed to each man. So photographs were kept, and gold coins thrown away. Sir Ernest tore the fly-leaf out of the Bible that Queen Alexandra had given to the ship, with her own writing in it, and also a page of the great poem of Job containing the verses—

Out of whose womb came the ice?  
And the hoary frost of Heaven, who hath gendered it?  
The waters are hid as with a stone,  
And the face of the deep is frozen.

How came the ancient Hebrew poet, dwelling as he did in sultry wildernesses, to have in his mind such images of frozen Arctic seas? I do not remember seeing this point raised by any of the commentators.

So began the life of marching and camping on the ice floes. Sometimes a crack, a crevasse of water hundreds of fathoms deep, would suddenly open under the very camping place. One of the illustrations (facing page 120) shows us the whole party camped at night, with a smoky flare, on a rapidly dwindling cake of ice in the midst of black water. It was amphibious living, with a vengeance. Afterwards they took refuge on a berg, about which the pack ice closed, rendering it impossible to launch the boats. Every moment brought its new and grotesque crisis. At last they were able to escape out of the pack and move freely, with sails up, over a dark-blue and sapphire-green sea. Thirst, when the ice was left behind, became the chief of many hardships. Elephant Island was safely reached after a torturing voyage, and joy seized all the voyagers—"some of the men were reeling about the beach as if they had found an unlimited supply of alcoholic liquor on the desolate shore. They were laughing uproariously, picking up stones, and letting handfuls of pebbles trickle between their fingers like misers gloating over hoarded gold." The sight reminded their leader of children on Christmas Day when the locked door is opened and the wondrous tree revealed with all its glittering gifts. It was a joyless island for a picnic. But it was solid rock, and they could sleep sound there without any fear of being swallowed up in a thousand-fathom crevasse of icy sea-water. So the party remained there as long as was required to prepare for the next voyage to South Georgia through the wildest seas in the whole wide world. It was a dreadful journey. A memory of it that haunts the chronicler is that of a seaman, Crean, singing a tuneless but cheerful chant while he was steering. On the tenth day of the voyage at midnight came the nearest escape of all. A vast wave, the crest of which seemed a bright rift in the cloudy sky, came down on the little boat. "During twenty-six years' experience of the ocean in all its moods," writes Sir Ernest, "I had not encountered a wave so gigantic. I shouted 'For God's sake, hold on! It's got us!'" But the boat lived through it, though half full of water and shuddering under the impact. Last, and worst of all, came the march over the uncharted glaciers and mountains of South Georgia to the whaling station at Stromness. An unnamed Companion joined the party of three who made that incredible journey to get relief for the rest—

I know that during that long and racking march of thirty-six hours over the unnamed mountains and glaciers it seemed to me often that we were four, not three. I said nothing to my companions on the point, but afterwards Worsley said to me, 'Boss, I had a curious feeling that there was another person with us.' Crean confessed to the same idea." But who doubts that all such valiant hearts, whether engaged in the "white warfare" of the utter South or in the red war for civilisation, have had high Companionship everywhere and at all times? "SOUTH" is one of the greatest stories of adventure and exploration in the language; it can be read and read again.



THE WRITER OF "OUR NOTEBOOK" CARICATURED BY KAPP: "G. K. CHESTERTON  
AS HE WOULD HAVE US THINK HIM."

Mr. Kapp's work was introduced by the exhibition of his drawings at The Little Art Rooms, in the Adelphi, where it aroused exceptional interest. The volume from which our subject is taken will be valued by all who appreciate caricature.

Reproduced from "Personalities: Twenty-four Drawings by Edmund K. Kapp," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Martin Sack.

higher as it drifted off before the wind in heavy, dark, rolling masses. At another point there was the appearance of a train running before the wind, the smoke rising from the locomotive straight upwards; and the smoke columns elsewhere gave the effect of war-ships steaming in line ahead.

The pack grew close and closer; and the roar of pressure-ridges, near and far, became more and more menacing. Blocks of ice weighing hundreds of tons were lifted up and tossed aside. The ship was involved in a colossal play of overwhelming strains and stresses, frozen brute-forces, and agonies of the inanimate. She was finally crushed and overwhelmed utterly, and her crew had to camp among the pressure-ridges, hauling boats with them as their one hope of escape northward through the open waters. Here are certain details which show how a leader's many-sided mind







# UNDER THE CÆSARS, AND TO-DAY: ROME AND OSTIA; FROM THE AIR.



1. THE PORT OF ANCIENT ROME AT THE MOUTH OF THE TIBER: RUINS OF OSTIA, NEAR WHICH A HARBOUR FOR MODERN ROME IS BEING BUILT.
2. SHOWING THE GREAT VICTOR EMMANUEL II. MONUMENT AND (NEARER) THE FORUM RUINS AND PALATINE GARDENS (FOREGROUND):  
ROME FROM A DIRIGIBLE.

The eyes of the world have been concentrated lately on Italy, in view of the rumours of a great political crisis menacing the Monarchy, and the announcement that King Victor would open the Italian Parliament at Rome on December 1. The Chamber of Deputies

meets in the Palazzo del Parlamento, not far from the Capitoline Hill, whose northern slope is occupied by the great monument to Victor Emmanuel II. In our issue of November 8 we gave an air-photograph, taken from a dirigible, of the front of the

*(Continued opposite.)*



# WHERE KING VICTOR OPENED PARLIAMENT: ROME FROM AN AIRSHIP.



1. SHOWING THE COLISEUM (FOREGROUND) WITH THE FORUM AND VICTOR EMMANUEL II. MONUMENT BEYOND, THE PALATINE GARDENS (LEFT), AND THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S (CENTRE BACKGROUND) ACROSS THE TIBER: ROME FROM THE AIR.

2. SHOWING BORDER-PLOTS REPRESENTING THE ARMS OF PIUS X. (RIGHT) AND BENEDICT XV. (LEFT): THE POPE'S GARDENS AT THE VATICAN.

*Continued.*  
monument. The back of it is seen in two of the photographs above, which show its position in relation to other famous buildings and ruins of the Eternal City. Another air-photograph given in our issue of November 8 showed the dome of St. Peter's and

the Vatican with the Pope's private gardens. These also are visible in one of the above photographs, where a special point of interest is the ornamental flower-beds laid out to represent the arms of Pius X. and the present Pope, Benedict XV.



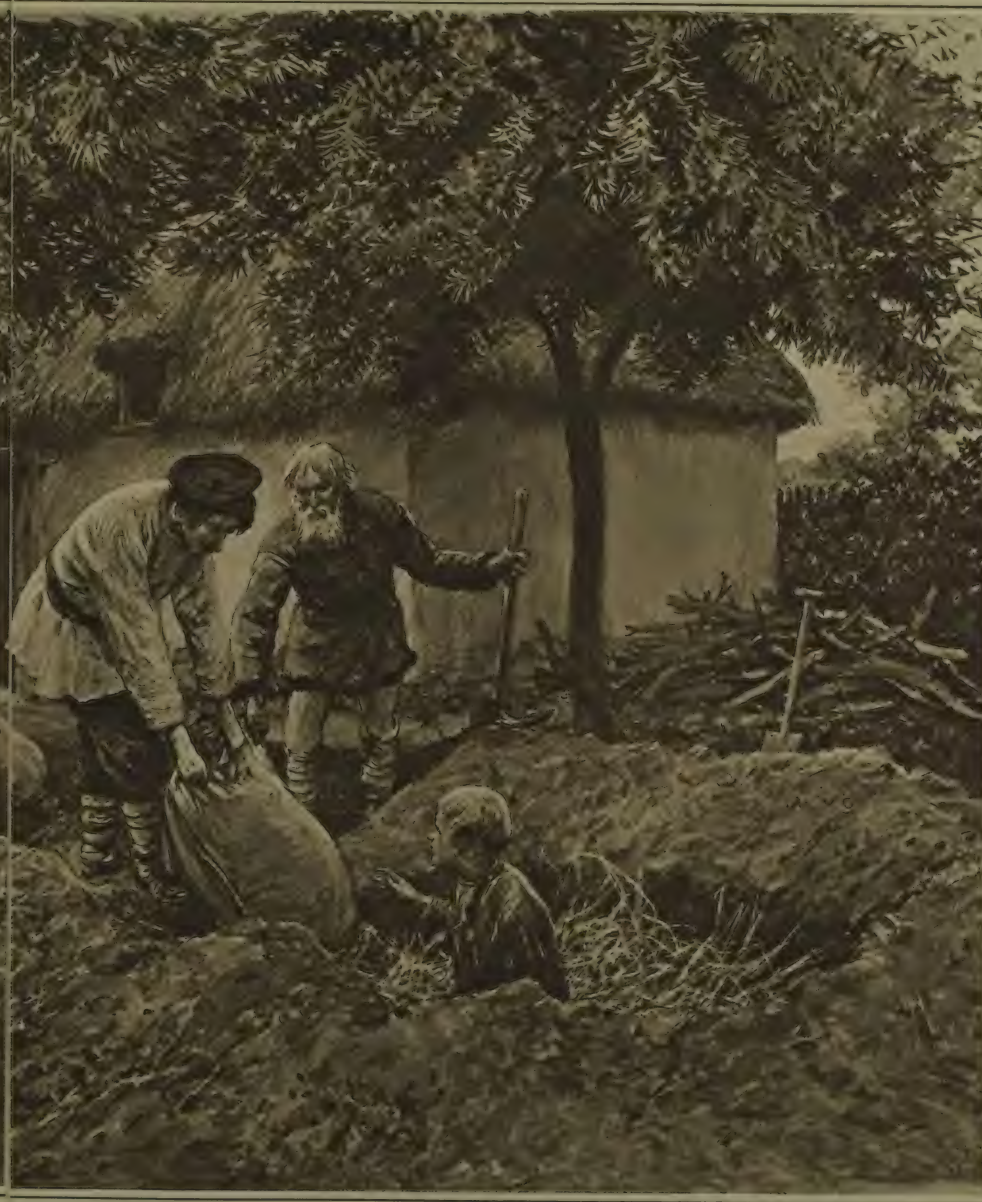
## THE BOLSHEVIST BAN ON ALL PRIVATE TRADING: HOW

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL



## THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY EVADES THE REGULATIONS.

SUPPLIED BY MR. PAUL DUKES.



## HIDING PRODUCE FROM BOLSHEVIST AGENTS, IN ORDER TO SELL IT SECRETLY TO PRIVATE

Mr. Paul Dukes, whose interesting article on Russian family life under the Bolshevik régime appears elsewhere in this number, writes: "One of the most deplorable crimes of the Russian population, workmen and peasants alike, is that for the removal of the restrictions on free trading, especially in food. Bread being a Government monopoly, Communist agents sent into the provinces have the right to requisition grain at the Government price, which is ridiculously low. Other circumstances, such as the attempt to compel the peasantry to accept the communal system of labour, have also served to arouse the violent opposition of the peasantry. By industry and enterprise many peasants raised themselves to positions of independence,

## CUSTOMERS: RUSSIAN PEASANTS BURYING SACKS OF GRAIN, IN PITS LINED WITH STRAW.

for which they are denounced as 'enemies of the proletarian republic.' In the summer of 1918 a system of government of the provinces was established which concentrated all authority in the hands of the poorest peasants, gathered on so-called 'Pauper Committees.' This system proved a hopeless failure owing to the illiteracy and ignorance of the 'paupers,' who interpreted their power as a right to rob and plunder all the prosperous peasants. To avoid the requisition of his grain, the peasant hides it, generally digging a deep hole in the ground. The townspeople then came and purchase it from him secretly, as the restrictions on free trading cause a permanent food crisis in all large towns."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)



## Under Bolshevik Rule: I. Family Life.

I WAS interested to find, on returning from my long sojourn in Soviet Russia, that one of the most hotly disputed questions regarding Bolshevism is that concerning the position of women. The most extraordinary opinions appear to be current. On the one hand, the students of Bolshevik pamphlets pine for that Russian paradise where rosy-cheeked children cluster round the knees of happy mothers, murmuring prayers of gratitude to Lenin and Trotsky; on the other, students of general atrocities, quoting anarchist proclamations, declare in awed whispers that in Russia "even the women are nationalised."

The case of women is as illustrative as education or provisioning of how Bolshevik policy defeats its own ends by the ruthless application of what is called by the Bolsheviks "Communism." Women are "emancipated," "equalised" with men, provided for (on paper) by schemes of maternity benefits, insurance, and disablement pensions; children are fed by the State, educated gratuitously, brought up in children's "Communes," colonies, and homes. Yet why are the women among the most violent in their hostility to the present régime? Working mothers even scold their children with the name of "Bolshevik," and frighten them by threatening to call the "Commissary."

In those few cases where these schemes, propounded abroad as illustrative of applied Bolshevism, are actually put into practice, their aims are more than nullified by the general Bolshevik policy. In the Commissariat of Social Welfare there reigns the same system of clumsy and slovenly bureaucratic administration as in other Commissariats, necessitating extreme patience in obtaining endless credentials and permits from one department to another before any application receives a reply. When I was in Samara I knew the Commissary of Social Welfare of that town very well. She was a helpless little woman, with no qualifications whatever for her post beyond being a Communist. A few months previously she had earned her living by playing the violin in a cinematograph theatre.

But it is the Bolshevik food system that hits the womenfolk hardest of all. Food, which is plentiful in the grain-growing districts, cannot be pumped out of the peasantry, while bread is a Government monopoly.

Government institutions are largely staffed by women; and here again, even if they receive rations of the first category of the population, they are badly handicapped because their wages are never paid them regularly. Though the Government is turning out millions of paper notes daily, it cannot cope with the demand. The first supplies of money go to the Army and Navy and the workmen, the latter being in a state of permanent unrest. The last to be satisfied as regards payment of salary are the women, since they are easiest held in subjection. (I have been told there are over a hundred milliards of roubles in paper money in circulation, and money has so fallen in value that it now costs over a rouble to print a rouble note. A rouble is nominally worth 2s. 1d.)

Family life is much disturbed by these circumstances. In crowded towns of Central Russia the system of "compression" also prevails, which consists in the compulsory thrusting upon middle-class tenants of members of the proletariat. Middle-class flat-owners have in many cases been evicted altogether from their flats, which are handed over mainly to members of the Communist Party. You can find lots of flats where the owners and their families are cooped up in the kitchen, and perhaps one other room, while the rest of the rooms are occupied by Communist workmen or—in Petrograd—

sailors. Of course, the in-comers are given the right to choose which rooms shall be at their disposal, and, furniture being declared communal property, the owners have to shift with whatever is left them in the kitchen.

Few mothers are able to devote their former attention to domestic duties. Life being so exorbitantly expensive as the result of the attempts to suppress private trading (upon which everyone is nevertheless forced to rely for provisioning), mothers also are compelled to work, generally in some Government institution, in order to increase the family income by even the miserable pittance usually paid to women. The standard of pay for women in sedentary occupations is considerably below that of the working men.

Children under fourteen are fed at the expense of the State, but the cost still falls on the adult population, for the expense can only be met by a further output of paper money. This in its turn implies still greater irregularity in payment of salaries, and also additional increase in prices all round.

As regards marriage and divorce under the Bolsheviks such extreme notions appear to be current that it will not be amiss if I give an outline of the Bolshevik marriage law, which I intend shortly to publish in full. Civil marriage only has legal validity. The minimum age for men is eighteen years, for women sixteen. A

husband and wife in respect of provision for maintenance. The rights and duties of married parties determine that either husband or wife in case of need may demand support from the other party when the latter is in a position to afford such support. In case of the refusal of either party to afford assistance to the other, the latter may appeal to the Department of Social Welfare to compel the offending party to afford support.

The sole basis of the "family" is actual origin. No distinction is made between legitimate and illegitimate children. Children born of parents out of the conjugal state enjoy in every respect equal rights with those born of married parents.

Unmarried women who anticipate motherhood are called upon, not later than three months before confinement, to make a declaration at the local Marriage Department giving the time and place of conception, and the name and address of the father. A similar statement has to be made by a married woman if conception originates not from her registered husband. The alleged father is informed, and has the right within two weeks to contest the validity of the mother's statement. Non-receipt of a reply from the purported father is considered as an acknowledgment that the child is his. If it is decided that in the natural course of events the person referred to will indeed be the father of the forthcoming child, the court declares him to be the legal father of the child, and obliges him to share the costs connected with confinement, birth, and maintenance of the child.

Children have no claim to the property of their parents, nor parents to that of their children. The children's right to maintenance by their parents (and *vice versa*) remains valid after dissolution of marriage as the result of divorce. All questions of dispute are decided by the local people's court.

The simplification of the marriage law has resulted in an enormous increase in the number of marriages—in fact, they became at one time so

numerous that couples waited their turn to register themselves. People joked about the new queues. Many who formerly lived together unmarried profited by the removal of the restrictions obtaining under the old system to register and thus legalise their position.

The principle of marriage and divorce by mutual consent without any further formalities is welcomed by everyone. The legitimatising of "illegitimate" children seems also to meet with general approbation. That children should be made to suffer for the sins of their parents is repulsive to the Russian mind. On the other hand, the law is clearly open to abuses upon which there is no check.

It is interesting to note that the general population regards marriage with no less solemnity than before. Though a religious ceremony is the private affair of the bride and bridegroom, the great majority of marriages are repeated in a church. The common people still regard marriage as unratified unless it receives religious sanction. This does not appear to hinder them from profiting by the divorce facilities if the match turns out to be inharmonious. The Bolsheviks, on the contrary, regarding all religious ceremony as an effete superstition, mock the religious sentiments of the general population. There have been several cases of Communists being excluded from the Communist Party for celebrating their marriage in a church and thus "disgracing and lowering the reputation of the Party."

PAUL DUKES.



RIDING ON THE ROOF: RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA—TRAINS LEAVING PETROGRAD FOR MOSCOW.

As may be seen, most of those on top of the trains are soldiers. The inside has been left to women and children and other civilians, but a number of the latter have also been obliged to fix themselves up on the roof. Inside, the passengers are packed like sardines. There are other fast trains for which "place tickets" can be obtained, but they are much more expensive, and consequently not for the poorer classes.

verbal declaration of mutual consent is all that is required. No term of application is necessary. The parties can be married immediately the mutual agreement between themselves is arrived at. They go to the Department of Marriages, where questions are put to them as to their identity and occupation, and where they have to state what name they wish henceforth to bear. They may choose the name either of the bride or the bridegroom, or the combined name of both. The registrar then registers the marriage, and declares the contracting parties to be legally married. The only touch of ceremony consists in the bride and bridegroom gripping a corner of the red flag which generally hangs over the registrar's table and declaring their mutual willingness to enter conjugal life.

Marriage may be dissolved simply at the wish of either husband or wife. If the divorce is by mutual consent, no term of application is required. The case is decided at any convenient time after application by one of the parties concerned. Should one party be absent, or averse to divorce, the case may be decided not earlier than two months after publication in the local official newspaper of an order to the absentee to appear at the local court. The registrar, or local judge, after satisfying himself that one of the parties does indeed desire dissolution of the marriage, issues a certificate to the effect that the marriage is dissolved.

In case of divorce by mutual consent, the judge or registrar determines in whose charge immature children shall remain, and also the mutual obligations of





## "ANTONY IN EGYPT."

FROM THE WATER-COLOUR BY WILLIAM WALCOT (REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF GEORGE HARRISON LAW, ESQ., EDINBURGH.)

In Mr. Max Judge's commentary on works by Mr. William Walcot, it is written of the painting reproduced above: "In Antony we see the strange power of the East to vitiate man's better wisdom. . . . The very title of this composition is enough, by its succinct simplicity, to suggest the essence of that dramatic conflict between Tiber and Nile which that fatal meeting with Cleopatra at Tarsus engendered, and

points to the artist's desire not so much to give us Rome, as to embody those strangely mixed elements which could lead so great a Roman as Antony to forgo his greatness, until in his last moments his refusal to see himself then as other than 'A Roman by a Roman valiantly vanquish'd' showed him once more a Roman at heart."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# THE LOOSENESS OF MARRIAGE UNDER THE BOLSHEVIST RÉGIME: DECLARING MUTUAL CONSENT ON THE RED FLAG.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. PAUL DUKES. (COPYRIGHT.)



A RUSSIAN WEDDING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF KARL MARX, LENIN, AND TROTSKY: A COUPLE UNITED BY THE PRESIDENT OF A BOLSHEVIST MARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

According to the Bolshevik marriage law, nothing more than a declaration of mutual consent on the part of the contracting parties is required. There is very little ceremony. The happy couples go to the offices of the local Marriage Department, where they state their names and occupation, and sign their names (if they are able to write) in the registry. If they are illiterate, they make a mark which is vouched for by a friend or relative. Then they are told to seize the red flag, and declare mutual consent to the marriage tie. No religious ceremony is recognised by Bolshevik law, but the large majority of people, after registering at the Marriage Department, none the less proceed to church and ratify their union before the altar. Divorce is as simple as marriage, requiring no more than a declaration of mutual consent. Should one party oppose the

divorce, two months must elapse before the dissolution takes place automatically at the will of one party. The registry office is a typical room of a Government department, the walls being decorated with pictures of Bolshevik leaders and inscriptions such as "Long live the Soviet Power," seen on the back wall in our drawing, with a portrait of Karl Marx, the father of Bolshevism. On the wall behind the President of the Marriage Department (seated on the right) are portraits of Lenin (left) and Trotsky. As Mr. Paul Dukes writes in his article on another page: "The simplification of the marriage law has resulted in an enormous increase in the number of marriages. In fact, they became at one time so numerous that couples waited their turn to register themselves. People joked about the new queues."



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# THE WORLD OF FLIGHT

## ON TORPEDO-DROPPERS.—II.

By C. G. GREY,  
Editor of "The Aeroplane."

AS was stated in the last instalment of these notes, British Naval aviators have done more work with torpedoes dropped from aeroplanes than have the aviators of any other nation. By this statement one does not mean that the British Navy has used aerial torpedoes in actual warfare more than has any other Navy, for, as a matter of fact, the German Naval aviators operating from the Belgian coast probably attacked more individual ships than did British Naval aviators operating in the Marmora against Turkish ships. This was somewhat natural, seeing that there was a constant stream of ships passing up and down the British coast, whereas there were hardly any German ships at all available as targets, and opportunities against the Turks in the Marmora were not so frequent as those in home waters for the enemy. The lack of opportunity was due partly to lack of enemy ships, but still more due to the general inability of the torpedo-seaplanes sent to the Dardanelles to lift their loads over the Gallipoli Peninsula. Nevertheless, the amount of work done by the Royal Naval Air Service with torpedo-droppers was enormous, and the work was all the greater because of the inefficiency of the material with which the aviators were supplied.

The beginning of actual experiments with torpedo-dropping seaplanes in the British service dates back to the beginning of 1914, many months before the war, when the Naval Air Service, though so called colloquially, was officially the Naval Wing, Royal Flying Corps. It is well to recall that the Royal Naval Air Service only came into being on July 1, 1914, just a month before the outbreak of war. At that time Captain Murray F. Sueter, R.N., was Director of the Air Department at the Admiralty. With him, on his staff, was a young torpedo officer, Lieutenant Hyde-Thompson, R.N. In 1914, some time before the formation of the R.N.A.S., a patent was taken out in the joint names of Captain Sueter and Lieutenant Hyde-Thompson for the general principles of dropping torpedoes from aircraft. Experiments were begun about the spring of 1914, under the supervision of the latter officer.

At that time we had no seaplanes which were capable of lifting a service torpedo off the water, so the first experiments were made with dummies of less size and weight than those used by ships and submarines. Also, none of our bigger seaplanes had under-carriages which could easily be altered to allow a torpedo to be slung under the fuselage. Besides which, the bigger machines were wanted for regular flying and the training of pilots, and presumably could not be spared for mere experimental work. In any case, the first machine used for the experiment was a Borel monoplane, with an 80-h.p. Le Rhône engine, and mounted on ordinary pontoon floats. The under-carriage of the Borel was a very simple affair, and was easily altered for its new purpose, but the machine was unable to lift even the experimental dummy. Thus the first experiments were made by rushing the machine along the surface, and dropping the dummy only a foot or so.

At a later date the big Short seaplanes with Sunbeam engines became available, and these were able to lift a full-sized service torpedo, though for purposes of experiment they did not carry their full war load of petrol, machine-guns, and ammunition. With their aid during the early days of the war, much valuable experimental work was done. The R.N.A.S. was enabled to discover the height from which it was possible to drop a torpedo with good effect, and the proper way in which to handle the machine at the moment of dropping the torpedo. A full history of those early experiments would be at once instructive and amusing. In fact, it would be so instructive that for that reason

it can probably never be published. The vagaries of some of the torpedoes dropped in those early days were surprising. For instance, there is in existence, one believes, a photograph of a torpedo-dropper taken a few seconds after it has dropped its torpedo. The machine is flying some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water, in the act of climbing, and apparently it is being viciously pursued into the air by its own torpedo, whose nose is only a few feet behind the tail of the seaplane. What had happened was that the torpedo had been dropped somehow in the wrong way, with the result that it had dived too deep and had then popped up right out of the water like a cork out of a bottle. Apparently it had travelled rather faster under the water than the sea-



BIRMINGHAM'S GIFT TO SOUTH AFRICA: THE MASCOT OF THE AEROPLANE "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."

The aeroplane "City of Birmingham" was recently presented on behalf of that city to the Acting High Commissioner of South Africa, the Hon. R. A. Blankenberg, after it had been christened by the Lady Mayoress of Birmingham, Lady Brooks. Mrs. Blankenberg attached to the machine a bronze mascot bearing the head of a springbok and dorn bloom, inscribed with the I.A.F.'s motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide."

plane had travelled above it, and so hardly lost any distance, in spite of its curved path.

After a few months of these experiments, so much was learned that the Air Department at the Admiralty considered it advisable to send a few Short seaplanes,

Peninsula on August 12, 1915, and dropped a torpedo which sank a Turkish transport conveying troops from Asia Minor to Maidos. Though it was not so stated officially, the R.N.A.S. people on the spot say that the transport was in such shallow water that it only sank four or five feet and there remained, so that Flight-Commander Edmund's gallant act was deprived of some of its effect. At about the same period, Flight-Lieutenant Bentley Dacre, R.N.A.S.—an early pilot, who had joined as a civilian at the outbreak of the war—flew a similar machine over the Peninsula and, according to an unofficial account, was forced to descend on the water. While there a Turkish vessel appeared, and as he was unable to get his machine off the water, with its torpedo, he ran his machine along the surface or "taxied" along, as it is put in aviator's slang—till he was within torpedoing distance of the ship. Then he released the torpedo, which duly did its work. His machine, relieved of the weight of the torpedo, was able to leave the water, and so he reached his ship without harm. Flight-Commander Edmunds had already won the D.S.O. for the raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas Day, 1914, and he was mentioned in dispatches for this further feat. Flight-Lieutenant Dacre received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Now, the most extraordinary thing in the history of torpedo-dropping aeroplanes is that, although these remarkable successes were achieved in 1915, there is no further case on record of a British aeroplane launching a torpedo on active service during the war. It is true that there were few enemy ships to be torpedoed, except Turkish vessels in the Marmora and German ships creeping along close to the German coast in order to get from the Ems and Jade into Dutch or Danish territorial waters without coming in contact with the British Fleet. It is, however, the opinion of many of those concerned with the work of aircraft at sea that much damage might have been done to the enemy by means of torpedo-droppers. A common topic of conversation among the R.N.A.S. in 1915 and later was the possibility of sending a squadron of seaplane-carriers equipped with torpedo-droppers close up to the German coast, whence the torpedo machines could raid Hamburg and torpedo German liners, or enter the anchorage off the Kiel Canal and torpedo the German Fleet. This latter scheme was generally regarded as that to which Mr. Winston Churchill referred when he spoke of "digging the rats out of their holes."

But, for some curious reason, nothing was done for a considerable time, and it is a regrettable fact that when the German Fleet came out for the Battle of Jutland in 1916, we had no torpedo-droppers to send against it—and only one scouting seaplane was able to get off the sea. It is, if anything, a more regrettable fact that when *Goeben* and *Breslau* came out of the Dardanelles in 1918, there was not a single torpedo-dropper in the Eastern Mediterranean to deal with them. And as bombs are known to be practically useless against war-ships, *Goeben* got away with very little damage. All this time there was a strong party among Naval aviators who believed firmly in the torpedo-dropper, and did their best to get the Navy to develop it. The Air Division at the Admiralty—as the operations department which succeeded the old Air Department when the production side was taken over by the Air Board was called—

was busy with bombing squadrons, seaplane reconnaissance squadrons, and so forth, and consequently torpedo-droppers were badly neglected. But in a quiet way experiments were still going on at the R.N.A.S. experimental station at the Isle of Grain, and one hopes to say something about that work in a later article.—(To be continued.)



TO GUIDE AVIATORS ON THE AIR ROUTES: PAINTING THE NAME OF REDHILL STATION ON ITS ROOF. It has been arranged to paint the names of railway stations on their roofs at various places on the air routes to the Continent, as a guide to aviators. Tonbridge, Ashford, and Hitchin are among the places where this is being done.

Photograph by Fleet Agency.

fitted as torpedo-droppers, to the Dardanelles. These operated from one of our seaplane-carriers. How many trips were made by them, and how many such machines were sent out, has not been made known officially, but two specific cases of their use have been mentioned. In one case, Flight-Commander Edmunds, R.N.A.S. (Lieutenant, R.N.), flew over the Gallipoli



## FROM A "VAST AUTHENTIC DOOMSDAY BOOK": HISTORY IN STAMPS.

REPRODUCED FROM STAMPS SUPPLIED BY MR. FRED J. MELVILLE.



JAPAN'S AIR-POST: A PENNY STAMP OVERPRINTED WITH A BIPLANE.



TURNING THE PHILATELIC TABLES ON GERMANY: BELGIAN STAMPS OVERPRINTED FOR THE BELGIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY.



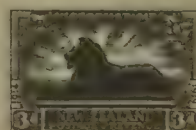
BOLSHEVISM IN PHILATELY: THREE STAMPS RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE BOLSHEVISTS FOR ESTHONIA.



ISSUED UNDER BRITISH RULE, BUT RUSSIAN IN CHARACTER: A BATOUM STAMP.



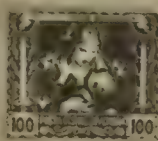
MARKING IN OUR STAMP ALBUMS THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR PETROGRAD: STAMPS ISSUED BY GENERAL YUDENITCH FOR THE RUSSIAN NORTH-WEST ARMY.



INCLUDING TWO TEKO-TEKO FACES, HEADS OF A MAORI AND THE KING, AND FIGURES OF VICTORY AND THE BRITISH LION: AN ATTRACTIVE SET OF "VICTORY" STAMPS ISSUED BY NEW ZEALAND TO COMMEMORATE THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S SHARE IN THE WAR, AND THE SPLENDID CO-OPERATION OF THE MAORIS WITH THE NEW ZEALAND FORCE.



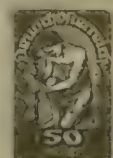
GERMANY'S FLYING POST (FLUGPOST) RECORDED IN PHILATELY: TWO STAMPS FOR USE BY THE GERMAN AIR-MAIL.



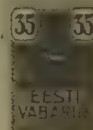
THE BIRTH OF A NATION: STAMPS COMMEMORATING THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.



IMPERIAL POSTAGE "COSTS US MORE": A JAMAICA WAR-TAX STAMP.



BORN OF THE DISRUPTION OF TWO GREAT EMPIRES: THE NEW STAMPS ISSUED BY THE REPUBLIC OF GERMAN AUSTRIA—ALL THREE TYPES.



FROM A COUNTRY WHERE TWO WRITS RUN: STAMPS OF THE REPUBLIC OF ESTHONIA—CRUDE, BUT BETTER THAN THE BOLSHEVIST ESTHONIAN STAMPS (ABOVE).

Describing the new stamps here reproduced, Mr. Fred J. Melville writes: "The stamp album is a 'vast authentic Doomsday Book' of history. . . . The first illustration is an ordinary Japanese penny stamp, but the little outline of a biplane which has been overprinted on it shows that the Aerial Mail has reached the Far East. Two denominations of Japanese stamps were thus overprinted in October to frank letters carried by the first Japanese 'Air Post'. The next two stamps are of high historical interest; they are two out of a series of Belgian stamps which have been overprinted for use by the Belgian Army of Occupation in Germany. During the war the Germans foisted German overprinted stamps upon the Belgian people; it is a significant retaliation that brave little Belgium should be able now to repay the compliment. The next three stamps are indicative of the Bolshevist wave which has swept over Europe, the stamps being a recent Bolshevist issue for Esthonia. At Batoum, in the occupation of British forces, a series of stamps was recently issued, but it was only in use for a very short period—the stamps are characteristically Russian, and bear no evidence of the British suspicions under which

they are said to have been issued. In North-West Russia, General Yudenitch's Government has issued some rather crude postage stamps, of which five are here shown; they mark in our stamp albums the present great struggle for Petrograd. New Zealand has issued a most attractive set of six stamps to commemorate the Allied Victory, with especial reference to the British Empire's share in the gigantic effort. The 1½d. stamp, with its portrait of a Maori, and two Teko-Teko faces, is a tribute to the splendid co-operation of the Maoris in the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. The Teko-Teko is the carved image which the Maori puts up over his hut to ward off evil spirits. The next two stamps are German air-mail stamps, and then come two stamps of a series issued to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of Czecho-Slovakia, October 28, 1918. The new Jamaica war-tax stamp is a gentle reminder that, although the war is over, our postage in the British Empire is still 'costing us more.' The new German-Austria Republic has at last got its new stamps; and little Esthonia has given us the last three—crude stamps, but more attractive than the Bolshevist issue at the top of the page."





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## LADIES' NEWS.

THE King and Queen have engagements in town up to the middle of the month, and will probably go to Sandringham for Christmas. It is characteristic of their Majesties that they prefer to spend this home festival in a more home-like place than Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, so they will go to York Cottage. It is a palatial cottage, of course, but is not spacious enough to admit of entertaining guests. The Royal Family and one or two intimate friends are all that it can comfortably hold. It is quite near to Sandringham House, which stands a little higher and close to the smaller of the ornamental waters on which such excellent skating has been enjoyed. Shooting on the estate is, of course, of the best, and the King and his sons greatly enjoy the sport. The Prince of Wales's home-coming has been the event of this week.

Remember, remember, the ninth of December, the Middlesex Hospital plan! It is a dinner for men presided over by the Prince of Wales, and one for women presided over by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, in aid of that splendid institution the Middlesex Hospital. Dine well and do well, will be the motto of the occasion, which will be the first when our brilliant young Prince will preside and speak for a hospital. The ladies will have the privilege, I believe, of hearing the speeches, and Princess Alice will give their money to the Prince to make up what it is hoped will be a real great big help to a hospital which has so well helped Metropolitan sufferers and humanity in general for so long a time. It is a great centre for research, a wonderful training school for medical and surgical students, and a hospital of which every patient there treated speaks and thinks with gratitude. The Savoy will have two of their big rooms filled with distinguished diners with hearts warmed for the Middlesex. Lady Bland-Sutton, whose husband is a bright and shining light of modern surgery and the kindest of men, is working hard for the success of the evening, and so is the Hon. Secretary, Sibyl Countess Brassey, who went on working even though her stepson, the late Earl, died from being knocked down by a taxi-cab. Princess Beatrice will be a guest at the women's dinner, and Mrs. Arthur James has a table. Anyone who cannot go can send something by a friend, or a cheque to the hospital, to be included in the dinner result. Plenty of mince pies consumed that night, and well wished over, should secure the Middlesex good luck.



A LARGE WHITE FOX TIE MOUNTED WITH BRUSH AND HEAD, AT THE INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE, REGENT STREET.

It was quite a good idea of the Hon. Mrs. Richard Westons to wear a wedding dress of decidedly episcopal character. It looked so well as she walked up the church behind the clergy and choristers. The gold embroidery on the gold and cream brocade formed a cross at the back, and lace is, of course, also ecclesiastical, so that the bridal veil fitted in with the scheme. Miss Starr Bailey, the train-bearer, looked a sweet mite in gold-hued satin and silver lace. She was a god-daughter of the late Sir Starr Jameson, affectionately known as "Dr. Jim."

The Queen of Spain had a splendid time over here. Her Majesty is young and is now a beautiful woman. It is difficult for us, who may meet our own beloved Queen and her pretty daughter shopping at Harrods', to imagine the formality and the etiquette which hedges in a Spanish royal lady. Therefore a visit here is a real change and recreation to Queen Victoria Eugénie, albeit she fills to admiration the rather exacting requirements of the Spanish Court. Viscountess Wimborne gave a dinner and small dance for her. It was a kind of housewarming for the alterations and redecorations which will make the family mansion at Arlington Street even more finely fitted for great entertaining than ever, when the work is completed, which will not be for some time. Lord and Lady Ancaster also entertained her Majesty at Eresby House, Rutland Gate, which has a very handsome, harmonious, and imposing interior. The Queen did a great deal of shopping, and her second son, Don Jaime, revelled in the London shops, and looked upon visits to his tailor as a tax upon his time, albeit his London clothes will be a great source of pride to him later. The Queen of Spain and her son will be home in good time for Christmas. The other Princes and Princesses will have lovely Christmas gifts from London.

Hunting circles will regret the loss of "The Squire," the name by which Mrs. Cheape of Bentley Manor was widely known. Over thirty years ago, when women were less known in the hunting-field than now, she had a pack of beagles in County Fife, and carted them about from place to place. Later she was an M.F.H. in Worcestershire. Of her five children only two survive. Two of her gallant soldier and sportsmen sons went out in the war, and one of her daughters, who was Master of a pack of Harriers, went down in the *Empress of Ireland*. The late sportswoman was particularly proud of the prowess of her son Major Leslie Cheape, who was so fine a polo player. He was killed in action in Palestine.—A. E. L.

## WHAT I THINK ABOUT IT.

By "Manager."

MY only excuse for occupying the columns of this journal is that, as the responsible head of a concern with an annual turnover of £250,000, I thought that many readers would be interested in my opinion upon that much-discussed subject, Pelmanism. I possess no literary "style," but I trust that plain speaking in everyday language will make amends for my lack of eloquence.

To be quite candid, I hate "stunts" and "crazes," and it was in that category that I placed Pelmanism when I first heard and read about it. I daresay there are many sound business men who have summarily dismissed it from their minds as being merely "another advertising stunt."

Probably I should never have changed my opinion had not circumstances forced me to make closer acquaintance with Pelmanism.

Without ever having won my way to any considerable position in the business world, I was yet fairly content with my modest progress. Suddenly, however, through pressure of external circumstances, I found myself in difficulties—difficulties so great that I clutched even at straws in the hope of deliverance. It was in this mood of semi-desperation that I said to myself: "Let's see if there is anything in this Pelmanism idea."

## LOOKING BACKWARD.

Looking back on that period of trouble, doubt, delay, and scepticism, I am forced to laugh and to wonder at my unwillingness to inquire into a thing simply because it was new—and advertised. But I know I am not unique in this: I am by no means the first or the only man who, having scoffed at Pelmanism, has subsequently taken the Course and has thanked his stars that he did so.

"Is Pelmanism worth while?"—Yes; most emphatically. As the typewriter is to the quill pen, and as the motor-car is to the donkey-shay, so is the Pelman-trained mind in comparison with the untrained mind. It is a case of trained efficiency versus rule-o'-thumb.

And I say this not only because I have in my own case experienced such tremendous advantages as the result of Pelmanising (my income is over six times what it was before I began my study of the "little grey books"), but also because I have observed what the Course has done for other business men. (And not only business men, but professional men too. I know a professional man who declares that the Pelman books are worth their weight in gold to him.)

In fact, carefully reviewing the matter, I think I may commit myself to the statement that I have yet to meet the man or woman who, having conscientiously followed the Pelman Course, has failed to benefit thereby.

## AN IMPORTANT POINT.

I say "conscientiously"; and here is a point upon which I must make myself quite clear. The mere fact of entering your name upon the Pelman register does not automatically make you a success; you have got to work at the Course. It is a pleasant enough study, not in the least tedious or difficult, but you must work at it seriously. If you are not prepared to do this you may as well save yourself the trouble of enrolling. On the other hand, if you feel disposed to give up an occasional half-hour to a most interesting study of self and possibilities, then I say, without hesitation, the sooner you enrol for the Pelman Course the better for your pocket, the better for your business, and the better for your interest and pleasure in life.

Business need was the motive that led me to take up the Course, but I can truthfully say that Pelmanism has entered largely into all phases of my life. I am, of course, very sensible of what I owe to it in the monetary sense, for it has made financial difficulties a thing of the past. In business it has developed in me powers of decision, concentration, discernment, and judgment which have proved invaluable; yet higher than these I am disposed to rate the added interest it has given to my whole life.

It is not easy to express this feeling; here is where I feel the need of eloquence. But I think the average reader will understand what I mean when I say I feel a better and a bigger man; I get more out of everything; I see more; I feel more.

I suppose the handiest comparison I can make would be with a man who was purblind and whose perfect sight was suddenly restored. To such a man the world becomes much more vivid and real and delightful; whole hosts of new interests and pleasures are suddenly brought within his grasp.

Often and often, sitting alone with the "little grey books"—which I still read and re-read, by the way—I have exclaimed with positive delight at some sudden clarifying thought or idea. Every now and again I came upon something which explained an old puzzling difficulty, opened up a train of new ideas, revealed new sources of power, disclosed new possibilities, suggested new and better ways of doing things.

I had always been vain enough to consider myself a "brainy" man, but now I realise that although I had brains I did not know how to use them—hence my comparative failure; hence my present success.

## DRIVE OR BE DRIVEN.

There is a whole world of difference between driving a motor-car and being driven in one; equally, there is

a vast difference between creating circumstances and being the creature of circumstances. If we were disposed to be candid with ourselves, I believe the majority of us would recognise the alarming extent to which our plans and actions are decided or modified by "circumstances over which we have no control." A very humiliating position that; and a very unnecessary one, as Pelmanism shows. If only by reason of what the Course does in the way of enabling students to master circumstances, Pelmanism would richly deserve all that its most enthusiastic supporters say in its praise.

The matter, to my mind, is always best considered by the light of actual experience, and when I compare my haphazard method of working in my pre-Pelman days with my present planned and organised progress, I feel well content with my progress experiment. The discipline of the Course has, in my case, proved of inestimable worth, and I am pretty confident that even the most successful and able business men would find it add considerably to their power.

## LONG MENTAL LIFE.

That brings me to another point,—or rather, a belief. (I say "belief" because I have no actual facts that can be quoted.) I believe that a Pelman Course will do very much to prolong one's mental activities. I was over forty when I commenced to study it, but I can honestly say that it has so increased my mental energy—that, mentally, I am as young and vigorous as at thirty. I should be interested to know if the experiences of others tally with my own. If so—and I believe they would—this training is worthy the serious consideration of men and women well past middle life, for who is there who would not give much to preserve youthfulness of mind long after youthfulness of body is past?

However, I am no lover of theory, and there is enough of interesting fact about Pelmanism to enable me to dispense with theory. I have stated as plainly as I possibly can what the effects and results of the training have been in my case, and I leave it to every reader to weigh the thing from his own particular standpoint. I have urged many to "take it up," and I have never heard a regret from a single one of the many who followed my advice. It is certainly worth investigating, and an impartial investigation is pretty sure to carry one further.

A copy of "Mind and Memory," together with a full reprint of "Truth's" famous Report on the work of the Pelman Institute, and particulars showing how you can secure the complete Course on special terms, may be obtained gratis and post free by any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who applies to the Pelman Institute, 53, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1. Write or call to-day.





"HOUNDS ran into their  
fox fifteen miles from  
home—

But the car with its built-for-  
service Dunlop tyres ate up  
the miles and we were home  
almost before the light failed."

No tyre trouble to spoil a  
good day's sport, because  
Dunlop tyres are *always*  
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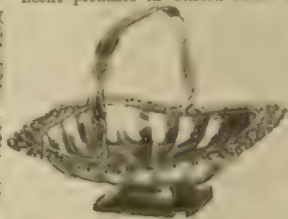


TRADE MARK

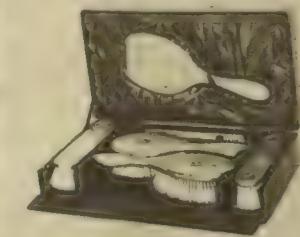


## Christmas in the Shops.

THE home is the centre of all interest in British families, and therefore presents for the home give the greatest pleasure. Waring and Gallow's magnificent premises in Oxford Street are a wonderful place in which to find just what is wanted for every home. If the last note in modern luxury and refinement is sought, there is a case containing hair and cloth brushes, four in all, hand-mirror and comb, in engine-turned silver, at £28. The same thing can be had in plain silver. To make a bedroom look harmonious and handsome, a reproduction of hand-made lace as a bedspread will be found of great value for single beds; these cost 18s. 9d., and for double beds 21s. 9d. They are of very rich and exclusive designs. Very effective is a jardinière of polished or antique brass or copper for 22s. 9d., standing seven inches high. Very useful and handsome is an egg-steamer in "A1" electro-plate, costing 50s. Reproductions of Chinese Nan-kin will please the artistic connoisseur. Charming vases in this fascinating ware cost from 8s. 6d. to £5 each. There are, of course, thousands of beautiful gifts to be found at Waring and Gallow's.



REPRODUCTION OF OLD SHEFFIELD  
CAKE-BASKET.—(Waring and Gallow.)



AN ENGINE-TURNED SILVER DRESSING-TABLE  
SET.—(Waring and Gallow.)

had in plain silver. To make a bedroom look harmonious and handsome, a reproduction of hand-made lace as a bedspread will be found of great value for single beds; these cost 18s. 9d., and for double beds 21s. 9d. They are of very rich and exclusive designs. Very effective is a jardinière of polished or antique brass or copper for 22s. 9d., standing seven inches high. Very useful and handsome is an egg-steamer in "A1" electro-plate, costing 50s. Reproductions of Chinese Nan-kin will please the artistic connoisseur. Charming vases in this fascinating ware cost from 8s. 6d. to £5 each. There are, of course, thousands of beautiful gifts to be found at Waring and Gallow's.

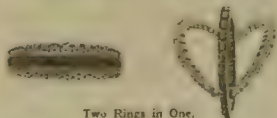
One would have to go far in this world to find such a beautiful and fascinating establishment as that of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street—its permanent and only address. Everything there, from the smallest to the greatest, is of the best, and is the best value. Furthermore, enterprise the watchword of this celebrated firm—has decreed that there shall be new and lovely things for our Victory Christmas, when so many of our men are restored to their family circles. There is a combination of diamonds and emeralds with onyx which is smart to the last degree. It is used in bar brooches, and made up into



Diamond,  
Emerald, and  
Onyx Pendant.



Diamond, Emerald, and Onyx Brooch.



Two Rings in One.

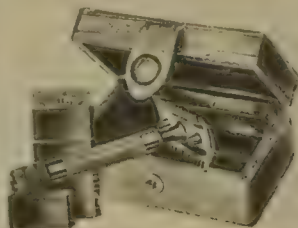


Lapis-lazuli and Diamond Brooch.

LOVELY GIFTS AT THE GOLDSMITHS  
AND SILVERSMITHS CO.

the handsomest and most effective of pendants. A novelty also there are many more than I have space to chronicle—are beautiful specimens of lapis-lazuli made up into lovely bits of jewellery: brooches, links, pins, and other ornaments. Quite new in the shape of a ring is a circlet which can be turned over by a simple device, making a change from diamonds and emeralds to diamonds and rubies. Men coming out of khaki are delighted with the latest things in sleeve-links, such as a pair in black and white onyx and diamonds arranged with a delightful sense of attractiveness and quiet dignity such as men love.

We have all heard of the Gillette razor, for men never weary of singing its praises. Its wearing qualities are of the very best, and its simplicity is a charm which pleases a man when he is using it. Gillette safety razor outfits are British, and are sold everywhere. The standard set includes triple silver-plated razor, blade - boxes with twelve double-edge blades, contained in a morocco case; the price, one guinea. An illustrated booklet about so welcome a gift can be obtained from 184-188, Great Portland Street, W.1.



A GIFT FOR A MAN: A GILLETTE RAZOR.

At Christmas time no present pleases more than one of refreshing and invigorating scent, such as a case of Luce's celebrated British Eau-de-Cologne, which has held sway among women of refinement and good breeding since Queen Victoria began to reign. It is no more necessary to go to Cologne for this well-known scent than to Brussels for Brussels sprouts, and without doubt, no one who knows Luce's will go further. It is put up in wicker bottles from 7s. 9d. to 27s. 6d., and in plain from 6s. to 32s. 6d. It can be had of all good perfumers, chemists, and stores.



A GIFT FOR REFRESHMENT: LUCE'S  
EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

(Continued overleaf.)

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Diamond.  
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Diamond.  
£58 0 0



Diamonds.  
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Sapphires and Diamonds.  
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Emerald and Diamonds.  
£65 0 0



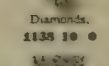
Diamonds.  
£138 10 0



Diamonds.  
£168 0 0



Diamonds.  
£27 0 0



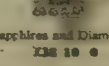
Sapphires and Diamonds.  
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Will save you from all anxiety as to fading, even when exposed to the strongest sunshine, which only serves to reveal their beauty of colour. Sundour is made in a great variety of fabrics, including Tapestries, Reps, Damasks, Madras Muslins, Chenilles, Prints, Casement Cloths, Rugs, etc.

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## THE "PIANOLA" PIANO

*takes you straight to the heart of music.*

THE "Pianola" Piano brings you the priceless gift of musicianship. It provides you with a master skill to play that most universal of musical instruments—the piano; whilst by means of the Metrostyle device, the greatest musicians guide your hands and show you how to get the fullest expression out of the music you are playing.

The "Pianola" Piano, the original artistic instrument, of the player-piano type, stands unequalled, supreme. Its wonderful pneumatic system gives a touch with a delicacy, a power, a capacity for infinite gradation scarcely excelled by the human hand itself.

You are invited to call at Aeolian Hall to inspect the "Pianola" Piano, or to write for fully illustrated catalogue T.



**THE AEOLIAN CO., Ltd.**

(Formerly The Orchestrelle Co.)

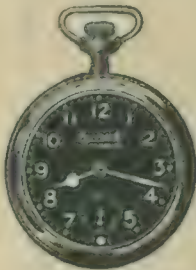
**AEOLIAN HALL, 131-7, New Bond Street, W.1**





*Christmas in the Shops—Continued.*

Every boy and every girl want a watch at Christmas, and many men and women want one, too, when it's an Ingersoll Radiote. It glows so brightly in the dark that it shows the time at a glance, and the luminosity lasts for years. The accurate time-keeping qualities of these wonderful watches are world-famous, for every one of them undergoes exhaustive and severe tests before it leaves the factory. An Ingersoll watch not only delights at the time, but gives lasting pleasure, for it becomes a reliable companion. For guidance in making these gifts an illustrated catalogue of Ingersoll watches of all lines will be sent on application to the Ingersoll Watch Company, 170, Regent Street, W.1.



A WATCH THAT IS RELIED ON: AN INGERSOLL.

Edwards' Harlene is wonderful, and the "Harlene Four-Fold Hair-Growing Drill Outfit" should be tried; for it promotes rapid, luxuriant growth. All men and women who wish to improve their appearance can do so by attending to the daily grooming of their hair. Mr. Edwards, the inventor of "Harlene Hair-Drill" (Harlene, Ltd., 20-26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1) wishes everyone to have the opportunity of a personal test of this treatment, and is issuing special free tests to applicants who are readers of *The Illustrated London News* and who will cut out the "Free Hair Drill" coupon and post it to him.



GIFTS THAT WILL EARN GRATITUDE.

of *The Illustrated London News* and who will cut out the "Free Hair Drill" coupon and post it to him.

No one on gift-buying intent neglects to pay a visit to the celebrated establishment of J. C. Vickery, 177-183, Regent Street, which is replete with a wonderful variety of the most up-to-date and beautiful things. Most women smoke nowadays, and, being women, like to have a dainty equipment. Such, indeed, is a beautiful engine-turned cigarette-case, quite flat, and fitted with a chain and finger-ring for safety and convenience. It can be had either



DIAMOND HOOP RING. (Vickery.)



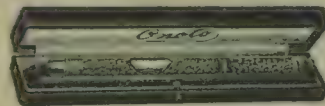
DIAMOND TRIO RING. (Vickery.)



AN ENGINE-TURNED SILVER CIGARETTE-CASE: A PRESENT FOR A LADY.—(Vickery.)

square or oblong. Similar cases for either man or woman, in different designs of engine-turning, make charming gifts, and cost from £3 10s. to £6 12s. 6d. Rings are always in favour, and Vickery's have a splendid and varied show of them. The whole hoop illustrated is of diamonds and palladium, and costs from £26 10s. to £55, according to the size of brilliants required. The other ring, with three diamonds set across, is in gold and palladium, and costs £11 15s. Long earrings are in as great favour as ever.

Pens are either great comforts or regular pests and plagues. Real pleasure in using a pen can be enjoyed when it is an Onoto. Give your friends these pens for presents, and be sure that you have done them a good turn. Its real British fine workmanship is what we would expect from such a house as Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Co., and the accuracy with which every part of the Onoto pen is fitted calls for our greatest admiration. A fountain-pen that never gets out of order is indeed a delightful possession. The pens are all sent out filled with ink ready to write the letter of thanks from their lucky recipient.



A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE.—(Onoto Pen.)

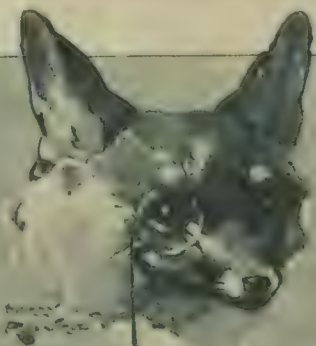
In looking for presents at Christmas time S. Smith and Sons, 6, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, is a place to visit. The firm have a very large and varied stock of beautiful jewellery and specimens of the goldsmith's and silversmith's art. Their watches have a splendid reputation all over the world. There is no more acceptable gift than one on an expanding bracelet for a woman; they continue to be the most popular of presents, and S. Smith and Sons' name renders them more highly valued. Men are delighted with one of these splendid watches on a wrist-strap. This year they are especially useful, for so many men have had their watches injured in the war. The firm lays itself out to



WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS: AN EXPANDING WATCH BRACELET.—(S. Smith and Sons.)

satisfy clients and to meet them in every possible way. They will exchange a piece of jewellery or plate for something else, should the customer desire to do so.

(Continued overleaf.)



**RELIABLE  
RAINHARD DEXTER**  
holds fast to his two parallel  
standards of weathercoat-worth  
.... Service and Style.

Service in the long life of the Dexter  
Weathercoat .... in its unrivalled  
weather-protection ... proofed against  
time as well as weather.

Style in the Dexter's grace of line .... in  
its fine hand-tailoring .... in the thorough  
look that never leaves it however hard-worn.

**DEXTER**  
WEATHERPROOFS

Leading Outfitters Everywhere.

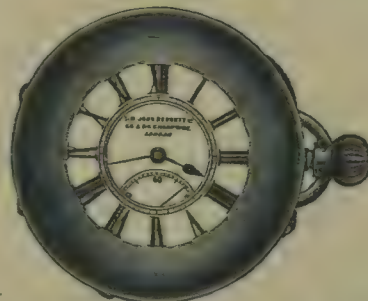
**SIR JOHN BENNETT LTD**  
Watches, Clocks  
and Jewellery

HIGH-GRADE **ENGLISH**  $\frac{1}{2}$ -CHRONOMETER

**40**  
GUINEAS.

ACCURATE

Will last a  
lifetime.



**40**  
GUINEAS.

DURABLE

Every Watch  
Guaranteed.

Sir John Bennett's "Speciality"  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate English  
Keyless Half-Chronometer, Jewelled throughout in  
Rubies. Bréguet Hair Spring for close adjustment,  
and to prevent variation in the pocket. Accurately  
timed for all climates. Specially constructed to stand  
hard wear. In massive 18-ct. Gold Case, with  
Monogram or Crest richly embossed. Hunting or  
Half-Hunting Cases. **Forty Guineas.**

Novelties in all Departments  
Inspection Invited  
Catalogues sent Post Free

65, Cheapside & 105, Regent St. London





## Dainty & Useful Xmas Gifts

A GIFT that never fails to be acceptable is LUCE'S EAU DE COLOGNE. Every lady loves it, and it is one of the few perfumes a gentleman permits himself to use. Delightfully fragrant and invigorating it satisfies both the æsthetic and practical instincts. Its aroma lingers, pure and sweet to the end.

There are always uses for LUCE'S, on the handkerchief or hands, in the bath-room or sick-room, at the theatre, when travelling, or for purifying the atmosphere.

BEWARE of imitation Jersey Brands and insist on

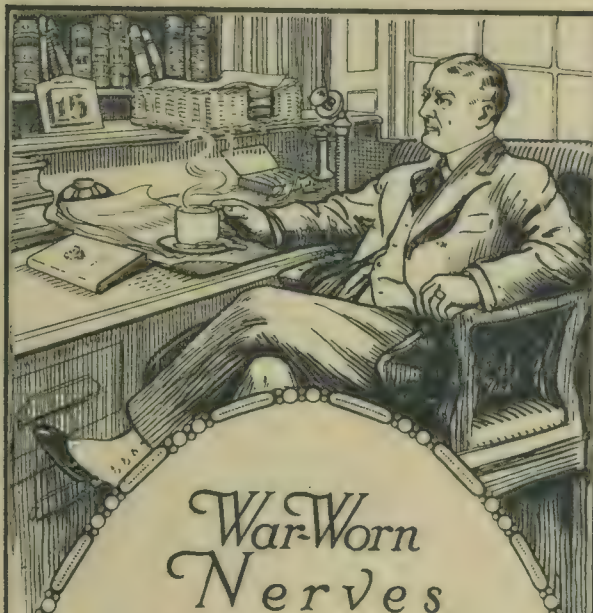
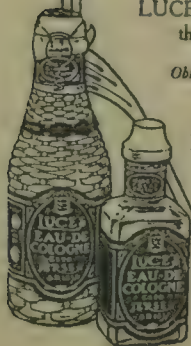
## LUCE'S ORIGINAL Jersey EAU-DE-COLOGNE

In Plain Bottles: 2/-, 3/6, 6/6, 12/6, 20/- & 32/6  
In Wickered Bottles: 7/9, 15/-, & 27/6.

LUCE'S LAVENDER WATER is sold at the same prices as Luce's Eau de Cologne.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores in the United Kingdom.

If your Chemist cannot supply, send order to Luce's Retail Depots:  
179, High Street, Southampton,  
or  
3, Ranelagh Street,  
Liverpool.



## War-Worn Nerves

The bodily and mental efforts that maintained the will to win were not exercised without a serious depletion of National Health.

Lowered vitality, diminished reserves of strength, exhaustion of nerve, brain and body and debility are some of the prevalent symptoms of post-war reaction. These conditions must be made good so that the natural defences of the body may be fortified to ward off illness.

"Ovaltine" is the supreme nourisher for worn cells and tissues. It contains the essence of nerve strengthening and energising materials and restores and maintains health throughout the whole system. It succeeds where ordinary foods fail.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious beverage made from ripe barley malt, creamy milk, fresh eggs—and flavoured with cocoa. "Ovaltine" is for all times; at meals and between meals.

For Children, Adults and the Aged

## OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve and Body

One cup of "Ovaltine" supplies more nourishment than 7 cups of cocoa, 12 cups of beef extract, or 3 eggs.

No fuss or trouble in making—merely stir the golden granules into hot milk or milk and water.

Sold by all Chemists & Stores at 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6.



Send for TRIAL SAMPLE of delicious "Ovaltine," enclosing 3d. in stamps.

A. WANDER, Ltd., 24, Cowcross St., LONDON, E.C.1.

Works: King's Langley, Herts.



*Christmas in the Shops—Continued.*

An arresting sight in the greatest shopping thoroughfare in the world is the display in the windows of Hunt and Roskell in alliance with J. W. Benson at 25, Old Bond Street. It is one particularly interesting when thoughts are occupied with presents. There are lovely things to choose from, including a collection of pearl necklaces of great range in price, double-headed veil or lace pins, which are now most smart and fashionable, long bar brooches set with diamonds and other gems, superb rings, jewelled wristlet watches and jewelled earrings now so much in favour. If anyone wants unique gifts or desires sound investments, there are wonderful unset gems at this famous establishment: a canary-coloured diamond, for instance, which for beauty, weight, and brilliance is alone in London; a pair of first-water white diamonds which are matchless in fire and beauty and which weigh 23 carats, emeralds of superb colour and brilliance, and rubies of the true and beautiful colour that is as lovely at night as in the day-time. There is a wonderful



A DIAMOND-FRAMED WATCH.  
(Hunt and Roskell and J. W. Benson.)



FOR SHELL-LIKE EARS: JEWELLED DROPS.  
(Hunt and Roskell and J. W. Benson.)



A DIAMOND VEIL-PIN.—(Hunt and Roskell and J. W. Benson.)

choice at this fine shop, varying in value from a few pounds to a few thousand pounds.

What is really good holds. This is true of those delicious perfumes known as Zenobia, coming from

Zenobia, Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire, from whence a full list of all the perfumes can be acquired in response to a postcard. The beauty of them is that a touch by the long tongue of the glass stopper on the diminutive bottles gives the long-lasting odour of the flower represented. In a 3s. 6d. bottle of tiny dimensions is as much perfume as in a 7s. 6d. one of ordinary perfume. Zenobia is also sold at 12s. 6d.

A visit to Carter's far-famed establishments—125-129, Great Portland Street, and 2-6, New Cavendish Street—will convince anyone that their business of providing furniture and appliances for invalids and disabled is fast coming to even better than its pre-war footing, because

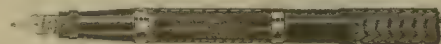


LUXURIOUS COMFORT: A GIFT FROM CARTER'S.

much has been learnt by this progressive firm through the war. No more comforting Christmas presents can be found than deliciously restful adjustable, reclining chairs, self-propelling chairs and hand-tricycles, invalids' carriages, bath-chairs, etc. The war has rendered such gifts more needed than ever, and Carter's wonderful firm most successfully supplies them.

Bird's Custard has three recommendations: it is delicious, digestive, and it never disagrees. Eminent scientists have proved that it adds 25 per cent. to the food value of milk. Careful housewives should therefore halve their milk and cut out their egg bills from their weekly expenses. There are endless ways of utilising this nutritious custard: it can be whisked or whipped, and served with stewed fruit, prunes or pudding. Children love it, poured over cake and decorated with cherries and ginger.

It is surely a record for one nib and one pen to be on hard active service for twenty-three years, yet such is the history of one of Waterman's Fountain Pens. It is ideal in the home and for the use of every business man and woman. A large size, which holds a good supply of ink and is self-filling, is simply a treasure, and hundreds



A PEN OF PENS: A WELCOME PRESENT.—(Waterman's Pen.)

of people who are using them to-day recommend their friends to follow their good example and provide themselves with one of these hard-wearing pens. They can be had from all stationers and jewellers, or from the makers, L. G. Sloan, Ltd., The Pen Corner, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

There is no gift in which sentiments of goodwill and admiration, or of gratitude for hospitality and kindness, can be more elegantly expressed at Christmas than in delicious perfumes, distinctive and exclusive, such as are associated with the celebrated productions of Dubarry, 81, Brompton Road. Not only are such haunting, lasting, and exclusive scents

as "Garden of Kama,"  
"Après la Pluie,"  
"Parfum Arcadie,"  
"Souviens Toi,"  
"Heart of a Rose,"

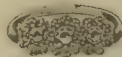
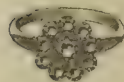
and about seventy more desirable, but each is like a gem enclosed in a worthy setting of a lovely crystal flagon, fitting ornament for



DELICATE AND DELICIOUS: FROM DUBARRY.

beauty's dressing-table. The guinea size bottles of these perfumes make a handsome gift. A beautiful catalogue will be sent on application to Dubarrys, 81, Brompton Road.

(Continued on page 936)



## BENSON'S FINE RINGS

In Platinum and other Settings of rare quality and finest workmanship, at strictly moderate prices.

DIAMONDS

EMERALDS

RUBIES

SAPPHIRES

PEARLS, ETC.

Exclusive and Beautiful work at moderate prices for cash.

Selections Sent on Approval at our risk and expense.

The Popular "Times" System of MONTHLY PAYMENTS is still available.

Particulars on application.

Illustrated List of Rings (with size card), Pocket, Bracelet or Wristlet Watches, Jewels, Silver Goods, Clocks, Plate, etc., post free.

**J. W. BENSON, Ltd.,**  
Watchmakers to H.M. Admiralty, War Office, Air Board, etc.  
62 & 64, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

# Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon

**YOUR XMAS GIFT** will be warmly welcomed and remain a fragrant reminder of the giver if it is WANA-RANEE, the Perfume of Ceylon.

WANA-RANEE has a mystic charm entirely its own and is

## A Dream of Oriental Fragrance

wonderfully lasting and refreshing.

Prepared in every form necessary for the perfectly harmonious toilet.

Perfume, 4/6, 9/-, 17/6, 27/6 and 52/6 per bottle;  
Hair Lotion, 7/9; Toilet Water, 7/-;  
Face Powder, 9/6 and 1/4;  
Dental Cream, 1/4; Soap, 10/6 and 1/9 per tablet;  
Cachou, 6/6; Sachets, 7/6; Toilet Cream, 1/3;  
Bath Crystal, 3/6 and 6/6; Shampoo Powders, 3d. each;  
Powder Leaf Books, 7/6; Brillantine, 2/-.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers.

**J. GROSSMITH & SON**  
Ltd  
'Distillers of Perfumes'  
NEWGATE STREET  
LONDON





DINNER KNIVES  
77/6  
PER DOZ.

DINNER FORKS  
63/-  
PER DOZ.

SALAD SPOON  
11/3

JAM SPOON  
4/6

DESSERT SPOONS  
57/6 PER DOZ

## COMMUNITY PLATE

AT LEAST one Christmas gift, your most intimate one, should be Community Plate. In its beautiful interpretations of Sheraton and Hepplewhite this silverware is without a peer; moreover, it partakes of the classic permanence of those great British Masters. Who would suppose it so moderate in price?

**GUARANTEED FOR FIFTY YEARS**

In point of quality COMMUNITY PLATE is unexcelled. It is heavily plated over all. In addition it is scientifically reinforced where most subject to wear with a visible disc of pure silver—thus it is practically wear-proof. In family use it lasts a lifetime.

Period designs, in canteens containing everything for six or twelve people, from £13 12s 6d. Or separate table spoons and dinner forks 63/- per dozen. Other instances are given above. ON EXHIBITION at leading silversmiths. Illustrated booklet and list of dealers upon request.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, LTD.  
Established 1848 and incorporated 1881 in Oneida, New York.  
DIAMOND HOUSE, MAYTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.1.



**Christmas in the Shops—Continued**

A certain amount of soothing is always good at Christmas time. Administered as gifts in such welcome form as cigarettes, it invariably finds favour. The safe purchase in cigarettes is Cavander's Army Club, because all connoisseurs love them. They are of the finest flavour, and some with a coolness worthy of a V.C. in face of big odds. No fear that any man or woman will fail to value a supply of Army Club, and such a gift is a real pledge of good comradeship, and is quite in order from one sex to the other, as well as from each to each.



DIAMOND-AND-MOONSTONE PENDANT. (Packer.)

Messrs. Charles Packer are issuing a very fine and interesting list of the many lovely things at their well-known establishment, 76 and 78, Regent Street. In the centre are two pages in colour giving specimens of the regimental colour sleeve-links. These are selling very rapidly, and are finely enamelled on 18-carat gold, the colours absolutely correctly given. The pair in the accompanying illustration show those of the Brigade of Guards; they cost only £4 15s. complete in a case. For a lady's present nothing could be nicer than a pendant formed of a carved moon-



REGIMENTAL COLOUR SLEEVE LINKS.—(Packer.)



A DIAMOND VEIL-PIN.—(Packer.)

stone set with diamonds; or a diamond arrow with a bayonet fastening.

Our climate is nothing if not capricious. It is unwise to start on any expedition without protection from the attentions of Jupiter Pluvius; they are turned on hard at quite unexpected times. A useful and ornamental Christmas present is therefore a Steadfast Rainhard Dexter Coat. Man, woman, or child looks and feels well-turned-out in one of these beautiful coats. They make

unfailing claims on us. First they are protective and keep us dry; then they are porous and hygienic; the fabrics of which they are made are smart, stylish, and exclusive; also they are cut and tailored beautifully.

Sessel pearls can be obtained at 14 and 14a, New Bond Street, at £2 2s., so mothers will be able to give daughters a dainty gift. A little more expensive is a beautiful collar, with an 18-carat gold clasp, which is £4 4s. Some clasps have a Sessel emerald, others a sapphire or ruby centre; all are well set and finished. For wear in the day, these necklets are most suitable; and as Sessel are willing to take old gold, pearls, or silver, etc., in exchange, it is easy for almost anyone to become the possessor of up-to-date jewellery.

That fine production, "Pears' Annual," annually reflects more credit on the firm which also confers on the world the soap that makes for happiness. It is a fine Christmas



THE COVER OF "PEARS' ANNUAL, 1919."

A NECKLACE OF Sessel PEARLS

present. The cover, in colours, designed by Frank Reynolds, R.I., giving a Georgian version of "Rivals," is as artistic as it is interesting. There are three presentation plates—"The Favourites," from a drawing by Henry Ryland, R.I.; "Sweet and Twenty," from Gainsborough's famous picture; and "Her Grace" from the picture by C. Reade. Stories by W. L. George, Mary

Cholmondeley and other well-known authors, and delightful illustrations by Graham Simmons, Frank Reynolds, R.I., H. M. Brock, R.I., H. R. Miller and other clever artists make it a marvellous two-shillings-worth.

Ours is a sweet-loving nation, and it is small wonder when we have, in such a firm as Barker and Dobson's, the makers of confectionery which is delicious and wholesome. Their genuine Everton toffee and walnut toffee are old favourites. In recent years, at their new works at Everton, they have manufactured the highest-class chocolates by a secret process known before in one, or at most two, Continental cities. Consequently, Barker and Dobson's British-made chocolate is unique in delicious flavour.

In choosing jewellery for gifts, splendid value and the very latest designs are found at all Mappin and Webb's well-known and handsome establishments, 158, Oxford Street; 172, Regent Street; and 2, Queen Victoria Street. Long jewelled brooches are very much in vogue; one such as is here illustrated costs £100. The design is unusual and fascinating. There are many of these up-to-date and lovely ornaments at Mappin and Webb's—some in diamonds only, others combined most effectively with emeralds, with rubies, or with sapphires. Pendants are always much-valued presents.

A DIAMOND PENDANT. (Mappin and Webb.)

A SAPPHIRE-AND-DIAMOND BROOCH.—(Mappin and Webb.)

Of these there is a fine selection and at all sorts of prices. Rings are in the same category. Some of these, in emeralds and diamonds, are of very great beauty, the setting showing the beautiful gems to great advantage.



**"Like a change to a new home!"**

WHEN dirty faded wallpapers are replaced with HALL'S DISTEMPER rooms become transformed. The bright, spacious effect, and the fresh clean atmosphere gained, is like a change to a new home.

HALL'S DISTEMPER decoration combines the "art idea" with solid practical advantages obtainable with no other wall covering. It neither fades with sunlight nor blackens with age.

Hall's Distemper is applied directly upon the wall, with which it combines to give an impervious surface, hard and cement-like, yet soft and velvety in appearance. It contains a powerful germicide, which renders walls sterile of microbe and insect life.

**Hall's Distemper**

is clean and easy to keep clean—lasts years with beauty unimpaired.

Hall's Distemper may be obtained from all leading hardware, oil and colour merchants at home and throughout the Empire.

SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., Ltd. HULL.  
London Office: 199<sup>1</sup> Borough High St., S.E.1 And Liverpool, Glasgow, Reading.

**The After-dinner Sweet.**

Immediately the meal is finished, pass the "Crème de Menthe" round. Pascall Crème de Menthe the little round sweet with the true Crème de Menthe flavour. They will be so appreciated. The flavour is captivating and refreshing, and they have a good and immediate effect on the digestion.

Pascall Crème de Menthe are so delicious, so different from ordinary sweets, that they have become the sweet for any time and all times.

Whatever other sweets you buy, include a tin of

**Pascall**  
**CRÈME DE MENTHE**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC

1/4 and 2/6 Tins . . . Of Confectioners  
JAMES PASCALL, LTD., LONDON, S.E.  
(Try also Pascall 'Bitter-Sweets' Chocolates)







No. 1.—Necklet of famous *Ciro Pearls* (16 ins. long), price £1 : 1 : 0. Gold Clasp, 2/6 extra. Longer necklets at proportionate rates.

PEARLS  
ARE  
THE MOST FASCINATING  
OF ALL GIFTS.

# Ciro Pearls

HAVE WON A PLACE WITH THE LADY WHO  
LOVES AND APPRECIATES BEAUTIFUL THINGS

They are now so much in vogue that even if you  
wear the finest orient pearls, costing fabulous  
sums, people think you are wearing *Ciro's*.

### OUR UNIQUE OFFER.

Send any jewel of *Ciro Pearls* as a present, and  
if it fails to please, return it to us within seven  
days, and we will refund you your money.

We will send you a Necklet, a Ring, or any other  
jewel with *Ciro Pearls*, upon receipt of £1 : 1 : 0

Put it beside any real pearls, or any other artificial  
pearls, and if it is not equal to the genuine or  
superior to the other artificial pearls, return it to  
us and we will refund your money.

Provincial customers may send their orders  
by the post, and will receive the same attention  
as if they called upon us personally.

OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET No. 16 WILL INTEREST YOU

Our only address is 39, OLD BOND STREET, W.1  
(just off Piccadilly). First Floor only, over Lloyd's Bank.

Telephone : Gerrard 3077.

CIRO PEARLS, Ltd. (Dept. 16).

*EVE*  
The New Paper  
for  
Modern Woman.



## *Eve's Wonderful Success*

"EVE'S" welcome has been truly remarkable. With light  
joyousness she has danced into the heart of her every reader  
and there she will stay.

"EVE" is the wonderful new monthly. No. 1 was  
sold out within three days of Publication—and No. 2 is,  
if anything, better than No. 1. If you missed No. 1 make  
sure of No. 2. Give an order to your Newsagent at  
once. If you *do* have difficulty write to the Publishers.  
Says "EVE":

"Come into my boudoir and I'll make you wise about heaps of  
"things you ought to know—Dress—the Play—Society's  
"intrigues, and lots of other matters just as fascinating.  
"I revel in the good things of life and have a horror of  
"anything that's drab, for I am the modern 'EVE' and  
"Bohemia is my home. Come and stay with me. Let me  
"be your friend, and we'll 'fox-trot' through life together."

Make friends with "EVE"—you will find her altogether  
delightful.

*EVE*  
The New  
Monthly.

No. 2. ready DEC. 12. One Shilling Monthly

Published by the Sphere and Tatler, Ltd., 6, Great New Street, London, E.C.4.



## FIFTY YEARS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

## Sir Percy Scott and Naval Gunnery.

BY ARCHIBALD HURD.

ADMIRAL SIR PERCY SCOTT has written a book\* which will arouse feelings of thankfulness in the average reader that at the right moment and in the right places the right men appeared, to save the Navy from defeat in the late war. He tells a story of a bluejacket who was wounded in the foot and asked a comrade to carry him to the sick bay—the hospital of a man-of-war. The seaman picked up the injured man and placed him on his back to take him to the sick bay. On the way there, a splinter took off the head of the unfortunate man. The rescuer, quite unconscious of what had occurred, deposited the body on the floor of the sick bay. The surprised doctor exclaimed: "What have you brought this man here for? He has no head!" "Well," was the astonished reply, "Old Bill always was a liar; he said it was his foot." That is a tale with a moral, for down to the time that Sir Percy Scott set to work to improve naval gunnery, endeavouring to perfect the equipment of the ships and to increase the shooting efficiency of the guns' crews, the British Navy was rather like the unfortunate bluejacket, without a head, for whom the doctor could do nothing, for it was of small value as a fighting machine.

No one gave much thought during the Victorian era to naval gunnery. When the Admirals carried out their inspections of ships, what interested them was cleanliness and smartness, admirable in their way. "Paint and polish" were the things that counted for promotion.

\* "Fifty Years in the Royal Navy," by Admiral Sir Percy Scott; John Murray, 21s. net.

and so officers used to spend hundreds of pounds to supplement the allowance of material for "housemaidening," since the Admiralty supplies were inadequate. In the reports which the Admirals made, no references occurred to the shooting efficiency of the ships. The tale is still told in the Fleet of one Admiral, an excellent seaman of the old school, who made it a practice to wear white gloves on such occasions. He would go round the ship, touching things as he passed from deck to deck, and then, when his inspection was over, he would hold out his white-

to be expended somehow, and the custom throughout the Navy was to make a signal, "Spread for target practice—expend the quarter's ammunition, and rejoin my flag at such-and-such a time." The ships of the fleet radiated in all directions and got rid of the ammunition as quickly as they could. How the ammunition was expended did not matter. The orders to the ships were to expend a quarter's ammunition, and the important thing was to get the practice over and rejoin the flag-ship at the time specified." Gunnery practice, moreover, dirtied the paint-

work, and as paint-work was one of the tests which determined the officers' careers, gunnery went by the board.

The "gunnery admiral" in this volume tells the story of his struggles for reform. The senior officers of the Service of those days not so very distant after all, had been trained in the old Navy, with its sails and its short-range guns, and their motto was still Nelson's signal, "Closer action." They had rather a contempt for the torpedo, which has now attained a range of four or five miles, and they believed that battles would be fought much as they were fought a hundred years ago. They were fine seamen, great gentlemen, and, in many respects, masters of their profession, but they knew nothing of physical science and had no belief in long-range shooting. Sir Percy Scott found himself in these circumstances obstructed at every turn. Even after he had shown in the cruiser *Scylla* what could be done, and had made a

name for himself by mounting and landing naval guns for use in Ladysmith and with Sir Redvers Buller's army, he could make little headway.

He passed from South Africa to China, and there the cruiser *Terrible* repeated the triumphs of the *Scylla*. The Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, the present Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour, was so impressed

[Continued overleaf.]



PRINCESS MARY WITH THE LAND GIRLS: PRESENTING A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE BAR.

Princess Mary presented the Distinguished Service Bar ("The Land Girls' V.C.") to members of the Women's Land Army, at the Drapers' Hall last week. She afterwards supped with the Girls.—[Photograph by C.P.]

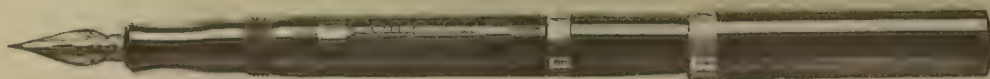
gloved hands to the Captain, saying: "There, Sir, is your report."

The great value attaching to Sir Percy Scott's reminiscences lies in the unerring description which he gives of naval routine down to the end of the last century. Writing of his experiences in the 'nineties, Sir Percy Scott remarks: "The quarter's allowance of ammunition had

## Cameron

### Safety Self Fillers

SAFE & SELF FILLING—A BOON & A BLESSING  
with *Waverley, Hindoo, Bankers, "For Normal Nib."*



WITH ROLLED GOLD BANDS, ONE GUINEA.



IN LEATHER & VELVET LINED CASE, 9ct. GOLD BANDS & CAP, TWO GUINEAS.



IN LEATHER & VELVET LINED CASE, 9ct. SOLID GOLD £5-5, 18ct. SOLID GOLD £7-7.

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By Appointment

to H.M. The King

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BY THE PROPRIETORS OF

# NESTLÉ'S & IDEAL MILK

While it is generally known that we have consistently kept down the price of the best quality Condensed Milk in the world, it is not so generally appreciated that, at the present control prices, the cost alone of the fresh milk and pure sugar in a tin of Nestlé's Milk produced in England, during the Winter months, is actually more than 1/1½. This means that, when the cost of tins, labels, cases, labour, wholesale and retail profits and distribution charges are added, there is an actual loss to the firm of 3½d. per tin.

By restricting sales during the Spring and Summer, when fresh milk is cheaper and more plentiful, we have been able to keep our prices low during the Autumn and Winter, when fresh milk is scarce and dear. This is the reason why Nestlé's can now be retailed at 1/3 per tin—a price which is based on our average cost of production, here and in other countries, over the whole of 1919.

This has brought about the extraordinary result of unknown brands of inferior quality being offered to the Public at our advertised prices, which is only possible because Great Britain is the one civilised country in the world which has no legal standard as to what "Condensed Milk" means.

Consequently, in the present position of food scarcity the maximum retail prices fixed by the Food Controller become also the minimum, with the result that, whether it is the highest possible quality, such as Nestlé's or "Ideal," or the many inferior unknown brands which appeared during the scarcity, the price is the same to the public, and there is no protection at all for them except that afforded by the old established brands—NESTLÉ'S and "IDEAL."

The wave of unrest that has arisen is largely due to high prices, and particularly that of fresh milk at 11d. and 1/- a quart (to which it has been raised from the 8d. per quart charged during the Summer). Since 1st November, although it contains a quart of fresh milk, Nestlé's has only been increased a ½d. per tin to meet the increased cost of sugar and the price of "Ideal" has not been changed at all.

The Retail price of Fresh Milk is now three times as high as it was in 1914. Sugar is five times as high, whilst Nestlé's is only two and a half times its cost in 1914. "Ideal" (containing no sugar) costs now only twice as much as it did in 1914.

This benefit to the public is because we have been quite satisfied to increase our trade, and increased earnings have been due solely to this increase, but our ratio of profit has been during the war—and still is—much less than in 1914.

We feel sure that this announcement will interest the consumer and will lead to an increased demand for the best articles only, which demand we hope to be able to meet, seeing that the average daily supply of about 400,000 tins of our milk for the Navy and Army through 4½ years of war has now been "demobbed" for civilian use.

Whatever their country of origin, NONE OF THE CREAM in the original milk is EVER removed from Nestlé's or "Ideal."

With more than 50 years' experience and good will behind every tin, you get the very best value that money can buy when you purchase Nestlé's and "Ideal"—the result of specialisation, which is unobtainable where a variety of dissimilar articles are produced by what may be called Universal Providers.

When you pay the maximum price fixed by Government Control you also want the maximum quality and value. Anything less is at your expense!

Appearances are deceptive to the casual purchaser, so beware of imitations even in larger tins; they may be more remunerative to the trader, but they will certainly cause disappointment to the consumer.

*Send us a line if you are unable to obtain adequate supplies of*

### NESTLÉ'S MILK

CASH PRICE **1/3** PER TIN

### IDEAL MILK

CASH PRICE **11<sup>p</sup>** PER TIN

It is illegal to sell above these prices.

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that he appointed a committee to study Sir Percy Scott's methods, and among the members were two officers who served in the late war—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe and Admiral Sir George Warrender, who were then Captains. The committee's report was so conclusive that the Commander-in-Chief decided to send it to the Admiralty. From Whitehall it went to the gunnery establishment at Portsmouth, and there it fell into the hands of a "very junior lieutenant." "He turned the report down, deciding there was nothing in it of importance." The whole movement for gunnery progress was thus arrested.

The cheerful part of Sir Percy Scott's book deals with the recognition which at last came to him when Lord Fisher, on being chosen as First Sea Lord, created the position of Inspector of Target-Practice. At the same time Captain John Jellicoe, as he then was, was made Director of Naval Ordnance. These three officers set

fired by the Navy decreased from 44 to 19. In 1897, the year after Sir Percy Scott commissioned the *Scylla*, and in the two following years, the percentage of misses was as high as 69. That contrast conveys some impression of the rapid improvement which took place while Sir Percy Scott was Director of Target Practice.

It is impossible to do justice to a book so compact with matter of the greatest historical value to those who would understand how it was that the Navy was converted from a collection of "yachts" (to quote Sir Percy Scott) into a great fighting machine. The Admiral describes the efforts which he made to convince the Admiralty of the value of his director-firing system, which went some way to save the Grand Fleet at the Battle of Jutland; he exposes the fallacy which underlay the decision to use men-of-war to attack the Dardanelles defences; he describes the confusion which existed when he was asked by Mr. Balfour to become responsible for the safety of London against attacks by Zeppelins; and he urges strongly

that the reform of the administrative methods of the Admiralty, as well as other Government departments, should be undertaken without delay. "Obstinate opposition to change and reform is, in my opinion, a crime," he roundly declares. He is a severe critic of the routine in accordance with which business is done at the Admiralty. "Because Admiralty administration is deplorably slow, it proved unsuited to war, and the nation owes much to their efforts, to speed matters up; for in war the enemy does not wait on the convenience of a Government department in which almost everyone, civil and

naval, is nervous of taking responsibility and acting swiftly and decisively. Successful war-making depends in a large degree on time-saving, rapid, decisive action. The country suffered unnecessarily and the war was unduly prolonged because that principle was so often ignored." That is the text which Admiral Sir

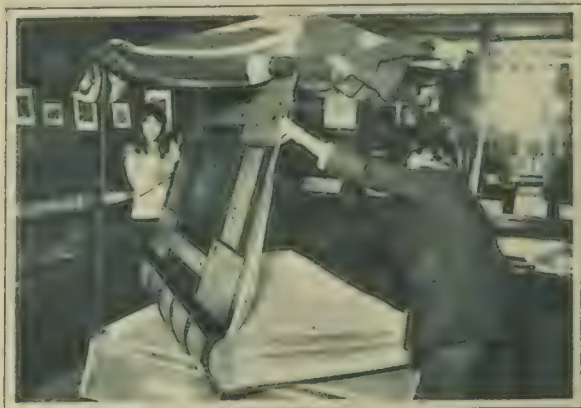


MR. BALFOUR ON HIS WAY TO BE INSTALLED AS CHANCELLOR OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: THE CEREMONIAL PROCESSION TO THE SENATE HOUSE.

The installation of Mr. Balfour as Chancellor of Cambridge University took place in the Senate House on November 27. At the same time honorary degrees were conferred on a number of distinguished Admirals, Generals, and Air-Marshals.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

Percy Scott expounds in this remarkable volume. It is a book to be read not merely by those who are specially interested in the Navy, but by everyone who wishes well for his country.

Writing in reference to Mr. E. B. Osborn's remarks on flat and inept lines in English verse, some of which he quoted in a recent *causerie*, Sir David Hunter Blair gives the following entertaining examples. First, the line in Tennyson's "May Queen": "And that good man, the clergyman, has spoken words of peace." And, secondly, an appalling example of bathos from a Prize Poem on the Pilgrim Fathers: "Thus, ever guided by the hand of God, They sailed away until they reached Cape Cod." This couplet, our correspondent observes, is surely the limit.



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST VOLUME: THE GREAT BIBLE CRUSADE BIBLE.

The Bible is 5 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. It is to be written by contributors of all ranks of society, including the King and Queen; and will be exhibited with the idea of reconcentrating attention on the Bible. The contributions will be written on slips, each of which will contain a printed verse and the writer's signature. The slips will be provided by the Bible Crusade, and, having been completed, will be pasted in the volume.

Photograph by Topical.

to work to improve the gunnery equipment of the Fleet and increase its shooting efficiency. Between 1904 and 1907, when the triumvirate was dissolved—Lord Jellicoe and Sir Percy Scott being due to hoist their flags aloft—the average number of misses out of every hundred shots

Lord Fisher and Lord Jellicoe (who were First Sea Lords successively for short periods during the war) for their efforts, to speed matters up; for in war the enemy does not wait on the convenience of a Government department in which almost everyone, civil and

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The solid blades retain their edge much longer than thin or wafer blades, and are specially adapted to strong beards.



LONDON MADE.

Price  
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EVERYWHERE.

They are real lasting Blades, with a power behind the edge.

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Thus **COMFORT AND ECONOMY**  
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Black Handle Razors from 8/6 10/6; Ivory Handle Razors, 10/6 12/6; and in suitable cases

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Harrods are now showing the most wonderful Collection of Gift-Suggestions in Tortoiseshell and in Ivory to be seen in this Country.

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Managing Director.

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Barker & Dobson's Lunch Chocolate has a place at table secured by its fascinating flavour. It is aptly described as the unusually nice chocolate, and it is so because of its sterling quality.

**BARKER & DOBSON'S**  
*Lunch Chocolate*

may now be obtained at almost every confectioner's throughout the land in its well-known yellow packages. Prices—9d., 1/6 and 3/-

**"Joins with the dessert at any well-served dinner."**

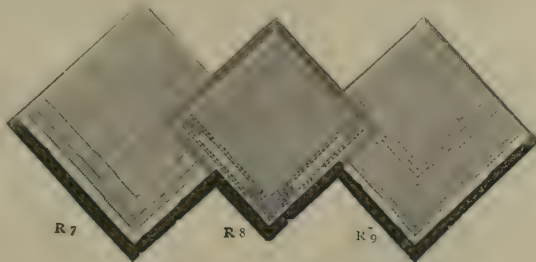
Manufactured by  
**BARKER & DOBSON, Ltd.**, at their Chocolate Works, Everton, Liverpool, where is also manufactured Barker & Dobson's Genuine Everton Toffee.

**"Now-a-days—  
it's BARKER & DOBSON'S."**



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OUR ever-alluring display is even more attractive than ever before. Come, even if you do not wish to purchase, and look at the great range of designs. Most careful attention is paid to the post orders of those unable to call.



R7. Ladies' fine sheer linen, hand-embroidered and open-work border. Per doz. **54/-**

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FOR LADIES who desire comfort and distinction in their footwear, and who also demand a shoe which will defy damp and yet look smart, nothing could be more desirable than N 160. It is light and flexible because it is made on the handsewn principle, and will give absolute satisfaction for autumn and winter wear. A good shoe, moderately priced.

Style N 160—Light Weight  
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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

AT THE MERCY OF THE WEEVIL.

THE problem of assuring our wheat supply was one which gave cause for grave anxiety very soon after the outbreak of the war. The Wheat Commission, which was eventually formed by the Government, found a solution in the purchase of vast quantities of wheat in Australia. Then, on account of the virulence of the U-boat ravages, came the difficulty of transporting it. Millions of bushels lay waiting for transshipment. And then, it was found, a new dilemma had to be faced. On its way to us it was more than likely to be sent to the bottom, while in the stack it would even more certainly be devoured by myriads of small beetles known as "weevils."

Thus our precious food lay "between the devil and the deep sea," and there seemed no way out of the impasse. But at the critical moment a deliverer appeared in the person of Professor Maxwell Lefroy, of the Imperial College of Science, whose knowledge of Economic Entomology is unrivalled. He was sent out by the Wheat Commission to investigate, and, if possible, devise means to avert the disaster which seemed inevitable.

Had we known of that mission, with what anxiety should we have awaited the news of his safe arrival, and the progress of his labours. Happily for our peace of mind, we lived through that anxious time in blissful ignorance. To-day we might well ask: "What shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honour?" Yet that question has not been raised, I think. What he found on arrival was millions of bushels of wheat in

sacks, resting on the bare earth, and protected only, from above, by sheets of corrugated iron resting on the sacks. All around lay wheat which had run out from holes in the sacks made by the "triers," or the hooks by which the sacks had been lifted. Much of this grain had sprouted, and all of it was infested with weevils and other insect pests, which, from the unwonted plenty, were

taminated ground was dressed with a layer of lime and naphthaline, or dressed with tar-oil. On this a platform of crossed sleepers was raised, covered with Hessian cloth. On this, the foundation, which ensured ventilation and retained the spilled grain, the new crop was placed. Above, it was protected by a roof supported on posts. As a result, not a beetle gained access to the store.



FOR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE: "THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE FOR VICTORY, AT ST. PAUL'S." Mr. Frank O. Salisbury is here seen with his painting, a panel commissioned for the Royal Exchange by the ex-Lord Mayor of London, Sir Horace Brooks Marshall.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]

multiplying at an appalling rate, and making their way upwards into the sacks, so that the 1916-17 crop was rapidly becoming unfit for food. For the moment, this had to be left, in order to save the new crop from a like fate. The first step was to stack it on uninfested ground, and after a more scientific fashion. Accordingly, uncon-

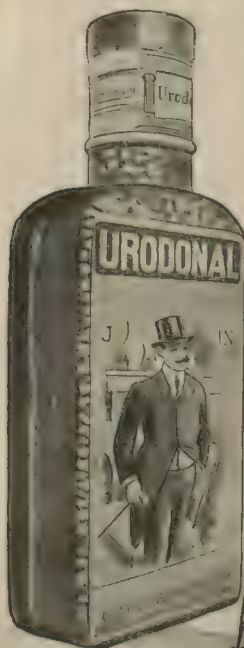
has been largely increased. But prevention is better than cure. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the various conflicting interests and authorities will make it their business to settle their differences, and concentrate on the enforcement of the methods of storage which this great crisis called forth. For wheat is still very precious

Since Professor Lefroy's return this cleansing plant

[Continued overleaf.]

## URODONAL

THE UNRIVALLED SPECIFIC FOR:



Rheumatism,  
Gout,  
Gravel,  
Calculi,  
Neuralgia,  
Sciatica,  
Arterio-  
Sclerosis,  
Obesity,  
Acidity.

## PREMATURE OLD AGE.

PROF. FLEURY in the course of a communication to his colleagues described some of the symptoms of premature old age, viz.: dyspepsia, constipation, lassitude, insomnia at night and drowsiness during the day, numbness at the back of the neck, headache, cramp, obesity, heart trouble, sudden rise followed by rapid fall of temperature, kidney trouble, loss of memory, lack of determination in action and general want of tone, &c.

He stated that close investigation of such cases had shown that in 165 out of 201 (i.e., 82 %) there was a marked excess of uric acid, this being quite sufficient to cause a man to look prematurely aged. Nevertheless it is consoling to know that this mischievous body poison can be easily and rapidly dissolved and eliminated by the powerful uric acid solvent called URODONAL.

The regular use of URODONAL induces the thorough elimination of uric acid, cleanses the kidneys, and removes impurities.

It is for those who avail themselves of its benefits, the dawn of a period of renewed, triumphant and happy youth which is reflected in the bottle of URODONAL as in a magic mirror. Have confidence in URODONAL, and you will quickly reap your reward.

The dawn of renewed, triumphant and happy youth is reflected in the bottle of URODONAL as in a magic mirror. Have faith in URODONAL and you will immediately see its good results.

URODONAL, prices 5/- & 12/-. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all chemists and drug stores, or direct, post free, 5/6 and 12/6, from the British Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom also can be had, post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."

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Globeol is a complete treatment for Anæmia. It imparts strength and vigour to the system, shortens the period of convalescence and gives a feeling of well-being and perfect health.

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Globeol is a safeguard against disease, as it increases the power of resistance of the system.

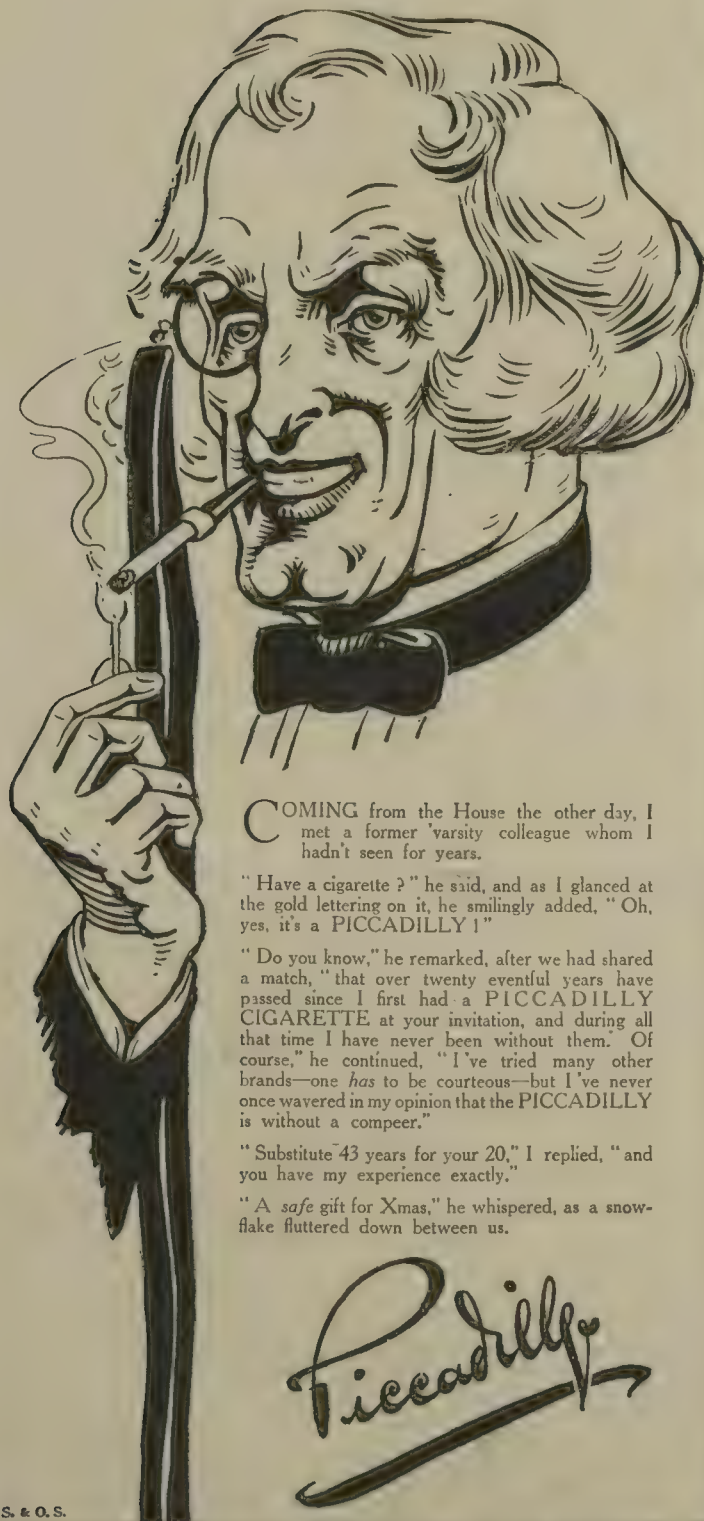
"That is how I manage to keep my nerve and avoid accidents; Globeol gives me the necessary strength and powers of resistance."

Price 5/- per bottle. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Obtainable from all Chemists, or direct, post free, 5/6, from the British Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom can also be obtained, post free, the full explanatory booklets "Scientific Remedies" and "Treatise on Diet."





Lord Piccadilly.



COMING from the House the other day, I met a former 'varsity colleague whom I hadn't seen for years.

"Have a cigarette?" he said, and as I glanced at the gold lettering on it, he smilingly added, "Oh, yes, it's a PICCADILLY!"

"Do you know," he remarked, after we had shared a match, "that over twenty eventful years have passed since I first had a PICCADILLY CIGARETTE at your invitation, and during all that time I have never been without them. Of course," he continued, "I've tried many other brands—one has to be courteous—but I've never once wavered in my opinion that the PICCADILLY is without a compeer."

"Substitute 43 years for your 20," I replied, "and you have my experience exactly."

"A safe gift for Xmas," he whispered, as a snow-flake fluttered down between us.

*Piccadilly*

S. & O.S.

### An Ideal Gift.

A box of good cigarettes is always a most acceptable present. PICCADILLY CIGARETTES are the highest attainment in the art of cigarette making.

Box of 100—7/- 50—3/6 25—1/9

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C.I.S.



**"GIVE GOLLY  
VIN-SANGUIS  
and make him  
ROSY  
like us."**

TAKE Dr. Hale's Vin-Sanguis Wine for the Blood. It gives that "fit feeling" and the healthy colour that comes of perfect digestion. Made from

Beef Extract, Malt, and old imported wines, matured in our cellars, it is a quick remedy for Anæmia, Insomnia, Indigestion, and Loss of Energy. Obtainable of all Wine Merchants, Licensed Grocers and Chemists, and at Civil Service Stores, Haymarket.

**IT MAKES YOU FIT, IT KEEPS YOU FIT.**

Reputed Pint Bottles, 3/-; Reputed Quarts, 5/6.

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in properly designed Ediswan Fittings.

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LAMPS 1/2 WATT  
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(Continued.)

all over the world, and we can ill afford to allow immense quantities to become the prey of weevils. These little pests, many of which require a lens to see them properly, display a most surprising range in their choice of food. Not only do they devour our grain and biscuits, but they will also thrive on opium and tobacco. Some species bore into our



ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT ETON: THE WALL GAME CAPTAINS—MR. M. J. BABINGTON SMITH (COLLEGERS) (LEFT), AND MR. I. J. PITMAN (OPPIDANS)

The match ended in a draw [Photograph by Topical.]

furniture, causing it to become "worm-eaten." The "Death-watch" is one of these. Its curious and uncanny ticking has struck terror into many a timid and superstitious soul, for it is supposed to portend death in the house, or to some member of the family who may reside far off. As a matter of fact, this ticking is really a "love-song"!

W. P. PYCRAFT.

#### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

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	Three Months, 17s. 9d.; or including Christmas Number, 18s. 2½d.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "THE CRIMSON ALIBI." AT THE STRAND.

IN his absurdly styled "Crimson Alibi," Mr. Broadhurst has tried the interesting experiment of expounding and resolving on the stage a mystery of crime in the manner of the novelist of detective romance. Defying one of the laws of the theatre, he keeps his audience in the dark until just before the fall of his final curtain. They see no fewer than four men and two women under suspicion, and the finger of menace points to each successively, while the bland amateur detective who has arrested wholesale assures the suspects that he will see them through with such impartiality that spectators begin to wonder whether every one of them is not innocent and whether the real criminal will not at long last be brought out of the hero's pocket as if by magic. For these suspects are not of your ordinary type; far from denying that they were at the house of the scoundrel who was killed, they all affirm it, thus embarrassing the amateur who is asked to investigate the case by a plethora of material, a criss-cross of scents most of which must be false. That is why the title is so foolish. To say nothing of the absurdity of describing an alibi as "crimson," there is no alibi here at all. Mr. Broadhurst's method gives us suspense and variety, and it shifts excitement of interest from character to character; but of necessity it makes for a series of episodes which cannot be made to serve the purposes of climax; and when in the last act the ingenious detective indicts and acquits one after the other, three men suspects, to the hysterically expressed joy of some fond woman, even sympathetic playgoers cannot resist a laugh at the author's expense. Not that the players, one and all, do not act with most welcome earnestness. Mr. A. E. George's incisive manner exactly suits the amateur investigator; Miss Kyrle Bellew has some fine moments of intensity and

pathos in a doss-house scene; Mr. Robert MacLachlan, Mr. James Lindsay, Mr. Louis Hector, and Mr. Herbert Bunston are all excellent as suspects; and a delicious thumbnail sketch of a housekeeper is supplied by Miss Florence Wood. Decidedly a play to see.

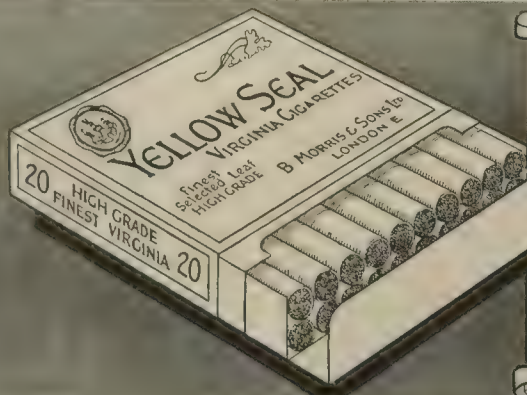
"LE MALADE IMAGINAIRE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK S. Molière still proves a draw at Duke of York matinées, and he secures, fortunately, in "Le Malade Imaginaire," interpretation of a more than ordinarily high standard. These are days when his satire at the expense of valetudinarians, if no longer of doctors, seems peculiarly apt and unaffected by the passage of time. If the symptoms differ somewhat in the twentieth century, his diagnosis of the disease and his droll advice to the victim are still very much to the point. M. Gaston Ougier's Argan is quite as happy a study in comedy as his *bourgeois gentilhomme*; Mlle. Edmée Dormeuil gives us in her Toinette another clever servant-maid sketch; there is a charming *ingénue* in Mlle. Josette D'Angelly; and neither M. de Warfaz as Cléante nor M. Saint-Vallon as Purgon could very easily be bettered.



THE PRIME MINISTER AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL AND DOCKYARD: IN THE SADDLERS' SHOP.

Mr. Lloyd George visited Woolwich Arsenal the other day, to hear first-hand the views the men hold on the question of discharges, and to inspect those parts of the establishment which are being used for civil work. The Arsenal is likely to develop as a great producing centre for railway rolling-stock.

Photograph by L.N.A.



## MORRIS'S YELLOW SEAL VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The distinctive flavour and fascinating aroma of Morris's "Yellow Seal" Cigarettes irresistibly appeal to the most exacting.

1/4 for 20

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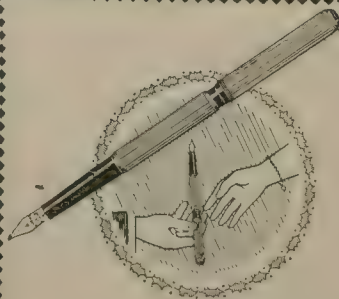
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It need not be so perplexing a problem after all. Why not a Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen? She will be delighted to receive so exquisite a pen—and he, if he should have the good fortune to find one on his table on Christmas morning, will think it the most useful gift you could possibly have sent him.



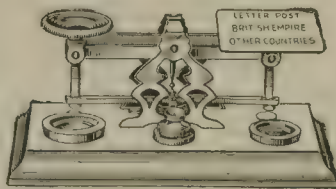
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Three types: "Self-filling" and "Safety," 15/- and upwards; "Regular," 10/6 and upwards. See also No. 54 "Self-filling" Type

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Illustrated List free on application to:  
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## MORDAN'S Solid Brass Postage Scales *for home and office use*

Beautifully made and finished, and absolutely accurate. The scales are of solid brass, and the base may be had in polished oak or walnut, according to taste. Prices: to weigh up to 8 ozs., 45/-; up to 16 ozs., 54/-; up to 32 ozs., 67/6. All stationers can supply, or sent securely packed and carriage paid from our own stocks. A very useful accessory for the office, and just as useful in the home.

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The MARK 1. is the standard service glass as supplied to the Government throughout the war. All the models which are fitted with eyepiece focussing are hermetically sealed, and consequently withstand exposure to all kinds of climates and weather conditions.

	Magnification	With Eyepiece Focussing	With Central Focussing
The MARK 1. (as illustrated)	x 6	£10 10 0	£11 15 0
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The OWL x 6		£12 0 0	£13 5 0

Prices include best solid leather sling case and lanyard.

Call and inspect, or write for Price List No. 6L.

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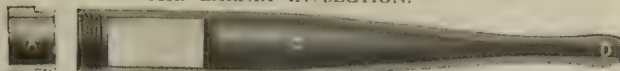


The Mark 1.

## £100 Spent on a Xmas Gift for a Smoker would probably not be appreciated as much as a few Shillings spent on a LARNIX TUBE

Regd. No. 364,458

THE LARNIX IN SECTION.



- (A) Silver Carrier, being interchangeable, enables the one Tube to be used for all sizes. With this Carrier less than a 1/2 of an inch of your cigarette is wasted.
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- (C) Interior of Tasteless Vulcanite Tube, showing tunnel bore and cooling chamber, reducing the weight to a minimum.
- (D) The Lipless Grip which enables the Tube to be softly yet securely held.

A FEW APPRECIATIONS OF THE LARNIX TUBE.

Captain N. M. G., The Sports Club, London, writes December 25th, 1917:—"I am so pleased with the Larnix Tube that I want another for a lady who has to be careful of her throat."

H. B. G., Esq., Alexander Court, Queen's Gate, W., writes Dec. 26th:—"I shall be obliged if you will send me four more Larnix Tubes."

E. A., Esq., Queen's Road, Holfax, writes Feb. 9th, 1918:—"Larnix Tube to hand, and I find same satisfactory. Please send me two more."

The Rev. H. C. P., Little Bookham, Surrey, writes Mar. 19th, 1918:—"I am exceedingly pleased with it, and wish I had possessed one long ago."

W. P. P., Esq., Llandilo, S. Wales, writes April 3rd, 1919:—"The Larnix Cigarette Tube is very satisfactory. Will you send me two more?"

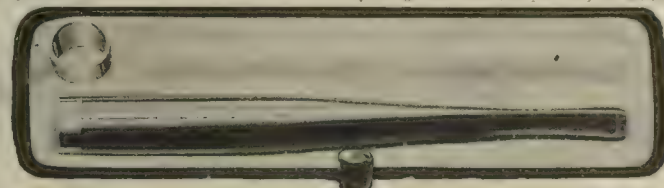
Stanley R. M., Esq., Workington, writes June 5th, 1918:—"I am at this moment revelling in the use of the Larnix Tube."

G. B., Esq., Blackpool, writes April 12th, 1918:—"Since using the Larnix I cannot be satisfied with any other: it is more than you claim for it; being of absolute perfection."

Major E. L. G., B.E.F., France, writes Nov. 14th, 1918:—"It is absolutely the best of its kind I have seen on the market. I have already made away with my several other kinds."

Captain E. M. L., Headquarters, B.E.F., France, writes Nov. 21st, 1918:—"It is absolutely top-hole. I enjoy my smoke very much more when using it."

Sir J. H. S., C.I.E., Cromwell Road, S.W., writes Nov. 3rd, 1918:—"Mr. W. recommends me to use one of your Cigarette Holders, will you kindly send me one?"



THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION SHOWS INTERIOR OF COMPANION CASE No. 600/2

Containing 4-in. Larnix Tube with Silver Carrier for small size and one spare Carrier for large size cigarettes, and Filters. Price 16/6

Without extra Carrier ... Single Tubes in Box, with Filters, 4-in. 6/9, 3-in. 5/9 11/6

We should be pleased to mail you a descriptive Catalogue.

When ordering kindly state size of cigarette used, to the Inventors—

**J. G. TIMMINS & CO.,**

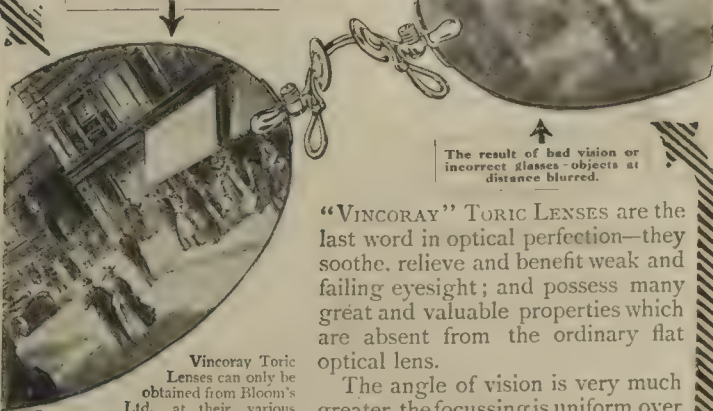
Cigarette Manufacturers.

22, HIGH STREET, DONCASTER. Est. 1827

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Every reader is invited to send a postcard to The Zam-Buk Laboratories, Leeds, asking for a Free Sample Box of this wonderful healer and a descriptive Book on Skin ailments. Write your name and address clearly, and be sure to mention the name and date of this paper. No charge whatever is made.

# Zam-Buk



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## Car Prices and Their Justification.

In view of the increased prices of cars which became current at the Show, and the allegations of profiteering which have been made broadcast, Mr. Frank Lanchester, the President of the S.M.M.T., has given an explanation of why these prices are necessary. He points out that the cost of steel is now  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the pre-war figure; aluminium is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as dear; wood is approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times the old figure; and labour costs are increased by an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times. Yet car prices have only risen by an average of between 60 and 70 per cent.; and were it not for the improved methods of manufacture introduced during and since the war, the public would have to pay at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 times the 1914 prices for the cars it requires.

In so far as the motor manufacturer is concerned, these figures are unanswerable. As a matter of fact, it is possible to make out an even better case than the figures

cost of the car, but coupled with the increase is the fact that individual output has dwindled owing to shorter working hours and to the "ca' canny" policy which is undoubtedly being pursued in most of the motor factories, so that it becomes a bigger factor than ever in calculating costs. And it must be remembered that it is not alone in the motor factory that these causes are operative. They are spread over all the processes through which material passes before it even reaches the motor manufacturer, and have thus a very serious influence on costs before the making of the car really begins.

I have given the figures because I think they are very much more convincing than any amount of *ex parte*

far as the trade is able to do so. I heard the other day of one firm which has taken the step of requiring from the purchaser an undertaking that if within a stipulated period he desires to sell the car, the manufacturers shall have the option of buying it at not more than the full retail price. This is an excellent move



THE RECENT 10,000 MILES BENZOL TEST: THE SUNBEAM CAR WHICH SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE TRIAL.



A CROSSLEY CAR USED TO HELP THE LIFEBOAT FUND: THE LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS OF MANCHESTER STARTING ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Crossley car shown above was used by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester to visit depots established for the benefit of the Home Federal Lifeboat Association. In the photograph also is Sir Robert Bouverie, Chief Commissioner of Manchester. (Photograph by Higgins.)

themselves convey. Mr. Lanchester tells us that labour costs have increased by 125 per cent. That by itself would be a sufficiently serious item in calculating the

have placed orders for half-a-dozen or more cars for the purpose of selling their deliveries at a premium. This is the sort of thing that should be put down so

argument, and because I think they effectually dispose of the general charges of profiteering which have been directed against the manufacturing trade at large. Of course, they have nothing to do with profiteering in second-hand vehicles, nor do they affect the wholly immoral practices which are rife in regard to dealings with new cars after they have left the makers' hands. There has been a great deal of speculative buying by private individuals, who

in the right direction and I commend it to other firms in the industry.

## A Big Combination.

The amalgamation announced last week, whereby Messrs. Harper Bean have acquired certain motor trade and other interests, which are being capitalised at £6,000,000, provides a good deal of food for serious thought. The object in view is the building of cars by mass production methods, and it is hoped by 1923 to be turning out 2000 cars a week—100,000 cars per annum. There is very little doubt that the right people are at the head of the project, and I should say that if anyone can achieve such results, they will. But there is just this question which occurs to me: will British labour be content to work under mass-production methods? It is all very well to say that these methods do well in America, but there the conditions of labour are altogether different. There is plenty of low-class immigrant labour to be had—the class which does not concern itself with the exact character of the work it is doing. Now I do not think there is any question but that mass-production has something approaching a dehumanising effect on the worker

(Continued overleaf.)



**Vauxhall**  
THE CAR SUPEREXCELLENT

A GLANCE at this picture of the 25 h.p. Vauxhall-Arundel interior-drive cabriolet shows how happily the V-shaped windscreen associates with the lines of the Vauxhall bonnet. The bird's beak treatment of the hood is a pleasing touch, giving in conjunction with the form of the windscreen an unusual effect of lightness. A carriage of distinction, equally appropriate and comfortable for town and country use, in all weathers. Full particulars supplied on application.

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Is an essential characteristic of skating and of the Sizaire-Berwick automobile. The beautiful lines of the latter are subjects of much favourable comment on the part of all those who appreciate refinement in motoring.

The Sizaire-Berwick is the Individual Car, built to suit the special requirements of its owner.

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*After dinner*  
**"V-ALL NO"**

**A**n entirely novel dinner-table delicacy. The crisp, snow-white squares melt on the tongue, leaving a delicious sweetness, with the flavour of freshly picked mint. They form a new and ideal conclusion to the evening meal. Take a tin home to-night, from any first-class confectioners.

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And at - Liverpool, Glas-  
gow, Paris, New York,  
and Montreal.

**"U-all-no"**  
AFTER-DINNER  
MINT



**T**HE fine record of the Crossley car, its splendid achievements in connection with the Royal Air Force, and the high standard of its present-day performance are convincing evidences of its efficiency.

For those who desire a "Quality" car there is no better choice than a

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**25/30 h.p. R.F.C. MODEL.**

Chassis price (including Electric Starter and Lighting) £950

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City 4611 *Builders of Quality Cars,* Telegrams: **"Motors, Gorton."**  
(Private Exchange). **MANCHESTER.**

London Office and Service Depot: 50, Page St., Westminster, London, S.W. 1.



*Continued*

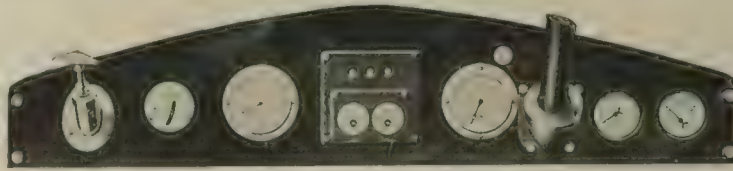
who finds himself, year in and year out, engaged on precisely the same repetition work day after day. It means a complete loss of individuality and pride in work completed, and I think it is at least problematical whether the British worker can be got to labour under the same conditions. I do not know if the promoters of the new scheme have given this really serious aspect of the idea the full consideration it deserves. Possibly they have, and are satisfied that the prospects are good so far as the necessary labour is concerned. All the same, it does seem to me that this is the one indeterminate factor which might conceivably bring an otherwise promising scheme to naught. Of course, in common with all who desire to see this country regain its former commercial and manufacturing superiority in the markets of the world, I wish them all good fortune in a worthy enterprise, well conceived and thoughtfully shaped.

**The Penalty of Wilful Obstruction.** Obstruction of the roads by slow-moving traffic is a form of annoyance which is becoming too common. The Automobile Association therefore deserves the thanks

of its members and of the motoring public generally for having taken action in the matter. A prosecution was successfully conducted at Hailsham a fortnight ago, in which the driver of a charabanc was summoned for having obstructed a member's car for a considerable distance. As the driver had been dismissed from his employment, the charge was not pressed, and the Bench dismissed

colour and black-and-white, which will appeal to everyone, and entrance both schoolboys and girls home for the holidays, and "grown-ups." The short stories are all by well-known authors, including Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Mr. Keble Howard and Mr. Barry Pain, and are excellent examples of their various styles, while Mr. Oliver Onions' contribution is provided with particularly charming,

characteristic illustrations by Mr. Fred Pegram. Perhaps it is as well to touch—lightly, yet reverently—on the tragedies of the last five years, and the double plate in colour, as well as the supplement plate from the painting by Mr. A. C. Michael, are possibly a wholesome reminder. There is, however, plenty of wholesome fun and humour in "Holly Leaves," and even a touch of genius in the picture of "The Bolshevik"—which is not a portrait of Trotsky or Lenin, but of someone perfectly different, who holds their tenets and practises them! The coloured plates include an amusing Lawson Wood, and a charming Frank Dadd among others; and Mr. Eden Phillpotts' poem, "Tiger," is provided with excellent illustrations by W. R. S. Stott. Altogether "Holly Leaves" is a thoroughly good Christmas number.



ON THE 25-H.P. VAUXHALL: A NEATLY ARRANGED INSTRUMENT-BOARD.

the summons with a caution, and a warning to other drivers of the consequences of further obstructions of the kind.

W. W.

The Christmas Number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, which appears under the title of "Holly Leaves," contains tales, poems, and plates in

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MOTHERSILL'S SEA-SICK REMEDY is  
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No bad after-effects.

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The man with a liver in good, active condition is always cheerful and jolly. Leave low spirits to the sufferer from biliousness, dizziness, sick headache, and upset stomach. **Carter's Little Liver Pills** will keep your bowels and liver in good order and your skin clear and free from pimples or blotches.

Pleasant for Children.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

GENUINE must bear signature



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25 for 1 10d.  
50 for 3/9  
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Cigarettes.



Manufactured by  
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PASQUALI'S  
**"The Times"**  
THE-VIRGINIA-CIGARETTE

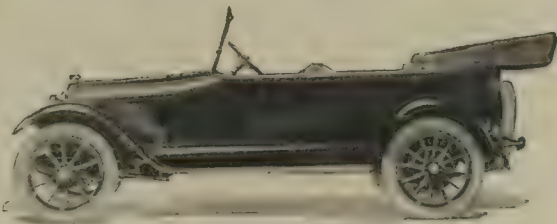
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The smart, scientific  
cigarette which  
does not irritate  
the palate, but  
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EARLY DELIVERY ASSURED.

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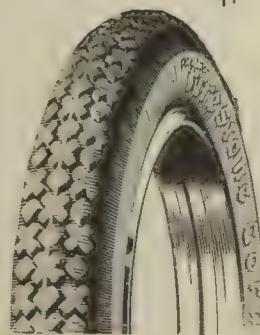
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SMOOTHER RIDING

That's what you get from Firestone Super-Cord Tyres. 8,000 to 15,000 miles' wear, more miles per gallon of fuel, more air, more resiliency, less road resistance, longer tyre life and fewer delays.

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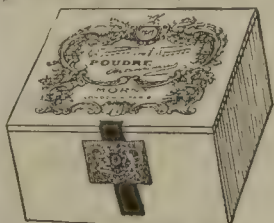
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Perfectly pure and harm-  
less. Imparts an exquisitely  
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## Don't Lose Power through stiff Valve Stems

Let them work freely  
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Valve Stem  
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"Ducco" Valve Stem Lubricators keep a continual film of oil around the Valve Stems of Motor-Car Engines, so that they act with never-failing regularity and ensure smooth and silent running of the engine. All Garages supply them—£1 per set of 8.

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OVERLAND 4 has been tested as no car has ever been tested before. 250,000 miles of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor-car long before manufacturing began for the public.

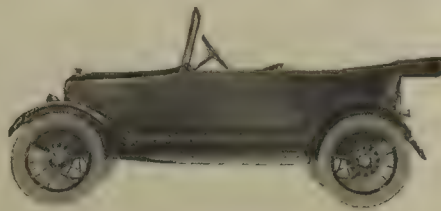
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The popular Zenobia Xmas Greeting Sachets are, as usual, obtainable at all high-class Chemists, Stores, etc.

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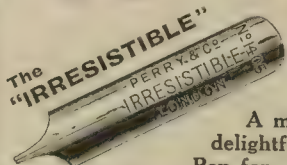
*Order from your Grocer, Chemist, Stores, or Wine Merchant*

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**PERFECTION FOR  
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Pen for  
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IN 20's 50's 100's

### IT WILL PAY YOU

to insist on having a good reliable fountain pen. One that will start instantly, write smoothly, never blot, and above all one that will suit your hand exactly.

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**Safety Fountain  
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**12/6**

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It is fitted with gold and palladium point and gold spring needle, and is the best stylo made

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## HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

The standard remedy for over 40 years.  
At all Chemists  
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SHEPHERD, LONDON, E.C.4





You forget the shortage of sugar, butter and jam when you have KARO—the more delicious syrup with 100 uses.

KARO supplies the nourishment of sugar in more digestible form. It is pure, wholesome, energising, and so delicately delicious that it does not cloy the palate. Youngsters call KARO their “scrumptious spread for bread”—a little covers a lot of bread, too, and saves the butter and jam! Everyone enjoys KARO on porridge, puddings, and tarts—and again what a saving of sugar, milk, butter, and jam! Use KARO in all your cooking, and for *irresistible* home-made sweets.

# Karo

## Syrup

The spread *for* bread

Ask your grocer for Karo Syrup.  
Price 1/6 per tin of 2 lbs. nett. Can  
also be supplied in 5-lb. nett and  
10-lb. nett air-tight tins. 2-lb. nett tin

If any difficulty, send us your grocer's name and address and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

**CORN PRODUCTS Co., Ltd.,**  
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GLASGOW: MANCHESTER:  
Gordon Chambers, Produce Exchange.  
Also at HULL, NOTTINGHAM,  
BIRMINGHAM AND BRISTOL.



The magic of the  
shaded candle abides  
in the mellowness  
of its light —  
PRICE'S CANDLES



Just a few  
Teaspoonfuls  
of

## BRAND'S ESSENCE

provide a fund of vitality and vigour  
which enable you to resist winter  
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Prepared from Beef, Mutton or Chicken,  
Brand's Essences are ready for imme-  
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**Stimulating—Nourishing—A Perfect Food Restorative**

BRAND & Co. are Specialists in Invalid Dietary. They  
make special Soups, Jellies, Beef and Chicken Teas, Broths,  
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sickness and convalescence. Write for their Illustrated List—  
BRAND & Co., Ltd., Mayfair Works, South Lambeth Road,  
London, S.W. 8.

*Lea & Perrins*

KIPLING says:  
"East is East, and West  
is West  
And never the twain shall  
meet,"  
but the produce of the East  
and the genius of the West  
do meet in  
**LEA & PERRINS'**  
Genuine  
Worcestershire  
Sauce.

BY APPOINTMENT WORCESTER

### "Red Tape" Rhymes

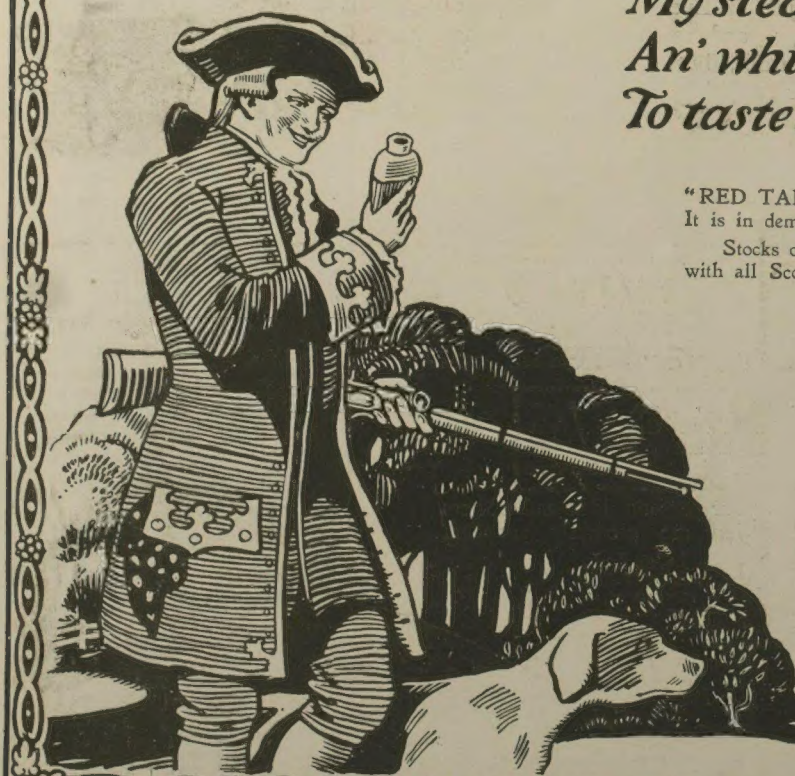
*My trusty flint-lock aye I carry,  
My steady aim few birds escape,  
An' whiles, for juist a wee I tarry  
To taste a drap o' guid "Red Tape".*

"RED TAPE" is the connoisseur's standard of a perfect Whisky.  
It is in demand for beverage and medicinal use everywhere.

Stocks of "Red Tape" Whisky are limited, as is the case  
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Sole Proprietors: BAIRD-TAYLOR BROS., Glasgow, Scotland.

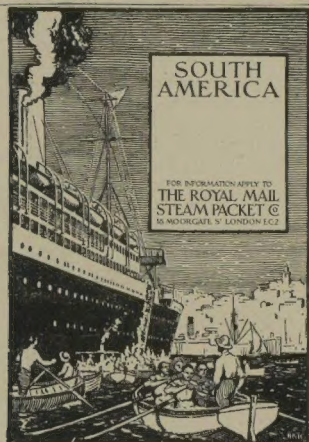




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In Tubes, 1/3  
Pots, 1/6 & 2/6

You can't paint the lily—  
you can keep it pure. The  
natural beauty of healthy teeth  
is worth a tube of Oriental  
Tooth Paste.



## HOT WATER Instantly NIGHT or DAY.



MURDER—What! Bath all ready?  
BABY—I turned on the water by myself

LITTLE GIRL—And I lit the geyser, its quite safe

**EWART'S GEYSERS**  
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Nothing will give to the hair  
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as the use of

#### ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Rubbed gently into the hair roots and  
brushed through the hair it affords a com-  
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and loss of hair. Best for mother, father,  
and the children.

Behind every bottle of ROWLAND'S  
MACASSAR OIL stands nearly a  
century and a half of popular  
approval. Sold in a golden  
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Stores, Chemists, Hair-  
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**ROWLAND'S,**  
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**ROWLAND'S  
MACASSAR OIL**

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From time immemorable  
Sable has been esteemed  
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softness—its delicate tints—  
its responsive, clinging  
nature, make it at once the  
most becoming and essen-  
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Lady's *toilette*.

A wonderful selection of  
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at the International Fur  
Store, who hold what is  
probably the most valuable  
stock in London of choice  
Russian Sables—the finest  
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**ILLUSTRATED FUR - BOOK**  
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The Garment illustrated is perhaps  
the most beautiful coat of its kind  
to be found. It is composed of  
carefully selected Hudson Bay  
Sable Skins of very rare quality,  
with a rich gold-embroidered lining  
quite worthy of the lovely exterior.



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ENTIRELY BRITISH MADE.  
ONE GRADE ONLY—THE HIGHEST.  
Write for particulars: HARPER PIANO CO., LD.,  
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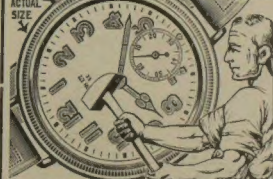
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House now and give your car a shelter  
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With Hinged Case, £23 3 0

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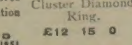


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A fine Assortment of Rings  
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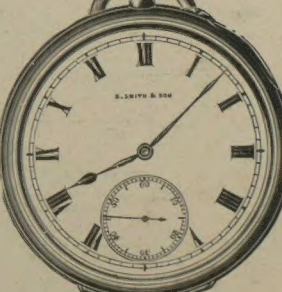
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9 ct. Half-Hunter, £15 15 0

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18 ct. " " £21 0 0  
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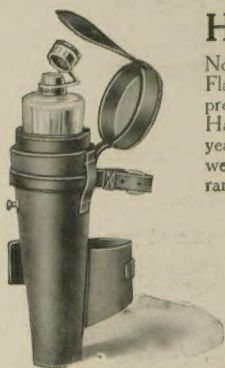


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Complete with Solid Leather Case. Small size, £3 8 0; Medium size, £3 12 6; Large size, £3 18 9.

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The large edition of this wonderful Guide to Gift-Selection is nearly exhausted. Send a postcard today if you would make sure of securing a copy.

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For Solo and Sidecar



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Great numbers of B.S.A. Motor-Bicycles were used by the French Army during the War and the excellent reports of their consistent service over bad roads, crowded with transport, in all weathers, again prove the sound construction and reliability of B.S.A. machines.

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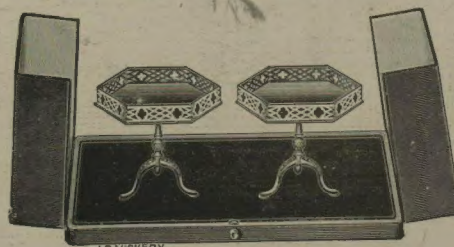
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